FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

...$2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 ... during the year of subscription; or ... after the year has expired.

... the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $3 00 if ... in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year ... subscription; or $4 00 after the year has ... spired.

HARRINGTON'S
Male and Female School.

...US HARRINGTON, Principal.
...ANN MARGARET McEACHIN, Teacher in the Female Department.
...M. BROOKS, Assistant in the Male Department.

THE Second Session of this School opened January ... and will close June 24.

...rts respecting Scholarship and Deportment will ... ut bientially, and no Student found to be of a ...aracter can remain in the Institutions.

...se of Religious Lectures will be delivered be... Students.

...ge from $6 to $7 50 per month.

...n in both Departments—$8, $10, $12 50, and ... Session. Extras—Music $17 50; Drawing, ...g, French, and Embroidery, $5 each.

...further particulars address the Principal at "Ex... Mills."

...ton, Feb'y 1, 1854. 68*42ju

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of Floral College having had it in con... plation for some time to make certain improv... ...ents and improvements, determined, at a meet... the Board on the 7th inst., to suspend the ope... of the Institution at least for one Session, at ... of which time they hope to be able to extend ...ommodations and facilities to the patrons of ...stitution as have not been in their power before.

WILLIAM McKAY, Sec'y
to the Board of Trustees.

...y 1, 1854 68*2t

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will commence its third Session ... the 2d Monday in January 1854. Every branch ... education is taught in the Institute, and the ... number of Scholars warrants the belief that no ... in our country furnishes greater facilities for ...ing scholarship.

...expenses per annum will not exceed $124 for ... advanced literary course, and with the usual ... extras the necessary expenses per year will ... not $170.

...per month in the Institute $8; good Board ... in the private families of the village much ...

...n for all English branches, per Session of 21 ... primary course $10; all branches in the 1st and ...ses $12; Junior and Senior Classes $15.

...particulars the public is referred to our Circu... which can be had by addressing the Secretary or Principal.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

...on, May 26, 1853. 48*tf

THE CAPE FEAR HIGH SCHOOL.

THE First Session of The Cape Fear High School ... commence the 2d Monday of February 1854. ...ated in Bladen county, two miles from Cape ...ear, in a remarkably healthful place, and one ... adapted to an Institution of Learning. ...rangements are made for a Male and Female ...ent, and no efforts will be spared to afford as ... an education for young ladies and gentlemen ... obtained in similar institutions at the North.

The Principal, Rev. JAMES STRATEN, will ... personal attention to the pupils, assisted by ... Teachers as may be necessary. The young ... will be especially under the care of Mrs. Straten, ...ualified and successful Instructor in French.

Terms per Session of five months:

Primary Class,	$8 00
First and Second Classes,	12 00
Third and Fourth do. including Latin and Greek,	17 00
English,	10 00
Music on Piano and Guitar, with ... Instrument,	25 00

...respectable and pleasant families can be ... at $2 50 per week. The Institute will ... accommodate a few young ladies in the ... with the Principal. The Session will ... on the 1st Monday in January next. For ... information address the Principal at Bladen county, N. C.

JAMES STRATEN.

...y 1, 1854.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.

WE are either offers for sale Three Stores on Mar... ...t, now occupied by E. E. French and Hay... Rogers & Co., and the other by E. H. Hower; ... ...erly occupied by C. Purdie & Co., and others; ... ...ner of Front and Princess streets, and extend... Princess street towards the river, including a lot on ... street running to the river, including a wharf ... the Realty Wharf; a Lot on the corner of ... Dock Streets, his late residence, now occupied ... Perry; also a Lot on the corner of Third and ... streets, the Palo Alto House and Lot, a Lot on ... street extending to Boundary, and half a Lot on ... adjoining the same, two small Lots with dwel... near the Old Poor House, on Boundary street; also ... ...ner residence on Massaboro' Sound, and about ... ...res of land near Elizabeth River in Brunswick ...unty.

...e property, or such portion thereof as shall ... ...ain unsold of previous to that time, will ... ...ffered at auction in Wilmington, on the second ... ...day in March next.

DANL. E. BAKER.

...y 2, 1854 62*3t

DRY GOODS,
At Floral College.

...EN & LILLY are receiving a large stock of ... Staple and Fancy Dry Goods at the above place, ...sisting some of the finest, richest and most beauti... ...les of the season, selected by one of the firm, an ... ...ced buyer, and well acquainted with the place ... neighborhood, thus enabling him the better to a... ...e purchases to the market. The stock is entire... ...new and will not be surpassed by any of the neigh... ...ms as regards quality, style and price, and ... found much more attractive than is generally ... country store. An enumeration of the Goods ... occupy too much space. It is only necessary to ... almost any article in their line may be found ... store.

E. LILLY,
Acting Partner.

...27, 1853. 32*tf

NOTICE.

THERE is committed to the common Jail of ... county, a negro boy who calls himself ... says that he belongs to Mr. Nath'l Upchurch, ... Cumberland county, and that he was pur... him from the estate of the late Turner Ma... Hill.

...s about twenty years of age, five feet two ... inches in height, and had on when committed ... ...ded pair of cassimere pantaloons, homespun ... and cloth cap.

...owner of said boy is requested to come forward, ...ve, pay all charges, and take him away, ... he will be dealt with according to the law in ... cases made and provided.

S. L. RIDDLE, Jailer.

...sborough, Jan'y 25, 1854. 66*3t

[Pr. adv. $1 20.]

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 9, 1854.

THE WESTERN RAIL ROAD.—We have great pleasure in stating, that the negotiations in which the President and Directors of the Western Rail Road Company have been engaged for a month past, have resulted in the accomplishment of the first great step, the relinquishment by Smith & Colby of their subscription, to trustees, to be transferred to the Company by said trustees, provided the other part of the agreement is carried into effect by the friends of the work, viz: a subscription of $350,000 (including the $95,000 already subscribed.)

The Injunction, to be tried before Judge Wayne at Washington on Saturday next, will be dismissed.

The basis of a contract has been made between the Directors and a responsible firm of Engineers in New York, by which the road will be built at a fair price, provided the sum of $350,000 shall be subscribed by the friends of the work here and elsewhere. This conditional contract will be submitted to the stockholderrs and others interested in a few days, and it will then remain for the people of Fayetteville to determine whether we shall enter the field with the rest of the world in the race of improvement, or whether we shall remain, as at present, isolated, off the road, accessible only by ante-deluvian conveyances. We will not doubt the result. If we ever expect to have a rail road, this is the time to secure it. If we fail now, we may abandon all idea of one.

We have no time for more at present.

The Salem Press reminds the farmers of that part of the country of the advantages which they owe the Plank Road alone, of getting their produce to market, and realizing the benefit of the present high prices of breadstuffs. "A new era (it says) seems at length to be opening for the Farmer, and bright visions of hope to cheer the hearts of those who have so long been struggling with difficulties entirely beyond their control.—They are now commencing to realize almost more than the most sanguine friends of Internal Improvements could have ventured to predict for them, by the opportunity afforded of finding an access to the markets of the world. Although more than an average crop had been harvested, grain is selling at almost unprecedentedly high prices, owing to the fact that a very large quantity is finding its way over the Plank Road to Fayetteville, and thence to Wilmington and Foreign markets. Whilst heretofore the Western and Northwestern States, more remote from the seaboard than our own region, but more favored by nature with channels of transportation, or by an earlier introduction of works of Internal Improvement, were in a condition to enrich themselves by the prevalence of scarcity abroad, we were excluded from any participation in the golden harvest. Whatever the condition of our crops might have been, the Farmer was almost entirely dependent upon the home market. But this state of things has passed away. Already, with no other outlet than the Plank Road, the products of the farmer's toil command ready sale at largely advanced prices, materially enhancing the general prosperity, for it is the producer alone that adds to the real wealth of a country. From all the indications which we see around us,—from the zealous exertions of public spirited men in organizing a County Agricultural Society, thus creating a generous competition and rivalry among the tillers of the soil,—from the successful application of guano, the greater facility for procuring, and the growing demand for this and other fertilizing agents, we are led to believe that Forsyth and the adjoining counties, enjoying, as they do, greater advantages of climate and variety of products than almost any other portion of the Union, will soon stand forth regenerated, teeming with fertility and plenty."

It is pleasant to contemplate such results from a comparatively small investment—pleasant to know, that whilst the citizens of Fayetteville undertook the work with a view mainly to the increase of their own business, they have at the same time done so much substantial good to others. They have opened the markets of the world to the farmers of Forsyth, who had been beyond the reach of those markets. They have presented inducements to them to increase the quantity of their productions, and have offered facilities for the obtainment of those fertilizers which enable them to make the increase.

We must not omit to give due credit to the citizens of Forsyth themselves for their part in this work. Circumstances originally tempted the projectors of the Plank Road to carry it to Lexington, and then to Greensborough; but whilst those places hesitated to contribute a sufficient amount to ensure the completion of the road to either, the more judicious people of Forsyth stepped forward with a liberal contribution and secured the prize—and a prize they evidently find it. It is not too late for Lexington and Greensborough; and our citizens would hail with pleasure a movement to extend the Plank Road to either or both.

WHIG MEETINGS.—See the proceedings of the Whigs of Bladen and Robeson.

The Whigs of Warren met on the 31st ult. and appointed 27 delegates. No preference expressed.

A Whig meeting in Johnston County on the 28th ult., nominated Henry W. Miller, Esq., of Raleigh for Governor, and appointed 42 delegates.

Monsieur Bedini, the Pope's Envoy, or Emissary, has at last departed. He sailed in the Atlantic on Saturday last. He was afraid to embark openly, and therefore got on a steamer at Staten Island and was transferred to the Atlantic at the Narrows. We are glad he is off, for wherever he appeared a riot followed.

A WHIG GOVERNOR IN MAINE.—Crosby, Whig, was elected Governor of Maine by the Legislature on Saturday last.

A CHANGE.—Eleven years ago the Locofoco party in North Carolina was desperately bent on putting down all banks—rag factories, shin plaster concerns, manufactories of rogues and swindlers, as they were called. At least they *pretended* to be bent on accomplishing that great *reform*, that prodigious leap in the way of progress—backwards.

Times change, and men change with them. The last Wilmington Journal says, "*We have not banking capital enough.*" The Journal wants at least a million more. And the Journal is right this time, whatever may be said of its friends in 1842. The increase of the trade of Wilmington demands an increase of bank facilities for carrying it on.

The same state of things exists here. New articles of trade have been introduced among us by the supply of new avenues for its transit. Large investments have been made in public works, and still larger investments are about to be made, all of which not only require money for themselves, but lead to new operations in trade requiring still more. Fayetteville, too, as well as Wilmington, will be an applicant to the next Legislature for an increase of banking capital, and we hope not an unsuccessful applicant, as at the last session.

WHITE BASIS.—The Wilmington Journal, in an article on Free Suffrage, says,—

"The method of obtaining it by Legislative enactment is the only one which is practicable; for it is certain that since the white basis ground, assumed by Governor Manly and other advocates of a Convention, no Convention, for this or any other purpose, can be called."

Will the Journal be good enough to inform us when and where Gov. Manly, or any other Whig in North Carolina, ever advocated the white basis? We take it for granted, that in speaking of amendments to the State Constitution, the Journal means "the white basis" of representation in the Legislature, and not that it intended to cheat its readers into an idea that Gov. Manly's favoring the distribution of the Common School fund according to the number of white children, had any connection with the Constitution or the basis of representation, either white or mixed? The distribution of the School Fund, being regulated by mere law of the Legislature, can have no bearing upon the question of Convention, or free suffrage, and if the Journal is attempting to impose a different notion upon its readers, it is doing great injustice to Gov. Manly, and to the Whig party.

NEBRASKA.—The Richmond Whig, in the following paragraph, expresses no doubt the sentiment of many of its brethren of the Southern Press:

"The Petersburg Democrat is distressed at our silence on the Nebraska bill. The worthy man need give himself no concern. We have very little faith in *Freesoil* champions of the South. We are not prepared to follow *such* leaders until we see where they will lead to. We have seen this game played before—and we have seen the consequences. We are now told, that this Nebraska bill is all and all for the South. It may be so—but we were told the same thing of the original bill, before Douglas' amendment, and there is so much cheating at this Board—that we must be excused for exercising a little caution. We are also told, that General Pierce is very warm for this Southern measure. But when we recollect his partiality for Freesoilers—and that he is frequently *closeted* with *John Van Buren*—we fear, that there is some trick on hand. The concoctions of Prince John and the Brigadier are not likely to redound much to the benefit of the South."

By the way the conduct of the Southern Locofoco Press upon this matter is not a little amusing, as showing the shifts to which they are driven to keep up with the "progressive" movements of the President and the "little Giant," racing "neck and neck" for the nomination next time.

Mr. Douglas introduced his bill with no provision for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Two amendments were offered; one by Mr. Sumner, prohibiting slavery, and another by Mr. Dixon, a Kentucky *Whig*, repealing the Missouri Compromise. The Union at once poured a broadside into Mr. Dixon, and its example was quite generally followed by the Southern Locofoco press. But lo! Mr. Douglas introduces a substitute for his Bill, adopting Mr. Dixon's amendment! The President is obliged to keep up with Douglas, and the organs, with the President who distributes the spoils, and the Union and its followers, little and big, turn round and declare the amendment to be the very thing for the crisis—the "*magnum desideratum*"!

Again; all the Southern Locofoco papers opposed the admission of California upon the express ground that the people of that (then) territory had taken the matter in hand and decided upon the slavery question themselves. Such a decision by California in 1850 was fit cause for disunion; in 1853 it is the doctrine of the same presses that it is fit cause for disunion if Nebraska is not allowed to make the decision.

Still later, in 1852, through the whole South Cass was denounced by the Democracy as having cheated the South in the celebrated Nicholson letter of 1848, by advocating "squatter sovereignty", the right of the people of the territory to decide upon the matter of slavery, and it was openly declared that if his letter had been so understood he would never have received this support! Now the "squatter sovereignty" is all the go.

Upon the whole, the dodges of these people are so frequent and so singular, that one never knows when to trust them. They advance and retreat with equal facility, and advocate or repudiate doctrines as the occasion seems to require, without the slightest regard to consistency—except in the object, which is always the same—the spoils.

WHIG MEETING IN BLADEN.

Pursuant to previous notice, a large and highly enthusiastic portion of the Whigs of Bladen, met in the Court House in Elizabethtown, on Monday the 6th of February, to appoint delegates to represent the county in the Whig State Convention to be holden in Raleigh, on the 21st of the present month. John Smith, Esq. was called to the Chair, and John A. Richardson was chosen Secretary.

On motion, the Chairman appointed Col. J. G. McDugald, R. S. Gillespie, Thos. C. Smith, A. J. Byrne, Jno. A. Robeson, A. J. Troy, and Neill Kelly, Esqrs. a Committee to draft resolutions for the consideration of the House.

During the absence of the Committee, remarks were delivered by Col. Cameron, Editor of the Argus, and R. E. Troy, Esq. which on account of their force and strong maintenance of the views and sentiments of the Whig Party, upon questions of National and State policy, deserve a much more lengthy notice than the brief annotations of the Secretary enable him to give.

The Committee having returned, through their Chairman, Col. J. G. McDugald, reported the subjoined resolutions, which having been read, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of holding a Whig Convention at Raleigh, on the 21st of February, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor of North Carolina, and that the Chairman of this meeting appoint twenty-five Delegates to attend said Convention.

Resolved, That we have renewed confidence in the soundness and safety of our principles, believing them to be the true Republican and American policy.

Resolved, That the vast Public Domain of the United States belongs equally to all the States—procured in a common struggle for Republican Liberty, by the common treasure of the old States, and by them, in a generous spirit of compromise and patriotism, ceded to the General Government as a "common fund" for the "use and benefit of all the States;" and any *disposition* of the Public Lands, except for the "use and benefit of all the States," is in bad faith, unjust and improper, and contrary to the spirit and intent of the treaties and deeds of cession, and ought not to be allowed or tolerated by the free people of free and sovereign States: that the purposes for which said cessions were made have been ended, by the payment of the debt for which said Lands were ceded by the old States to the General Government, and the practice of donating them contrary to the terms of said treaties of cession having obtained to an unjust, unfaithful and alarming extent, we are unequivocally in favor of demanding and receiving now a fair and equal share of said Lands or their proceeds for North Carolina; which when obtained shall, under the direction of the State Legislature, be applied to Educational and Internal Improvement purposes, and for lessening the burthen of taxation upon the people of the State.

Resolved, That we have unabated confidence in the honesty and patriotism of the freemen of North Carolina, and cheerfully and freely recognising the doctrine that the source of all political power is and of right ought to be in the people, we believe that the most Republican mode of amending or changing in any particular our State Constitution, is by a Convention of the people, called upon the ratio of representation in the House of Commons of the State Legislature.

Resolved, That we are opposed to any disturbance of the Compromises of 1850, and will lend our hearty co-operation at all times to their sacred maintenance, and will not tolerate an attempt from any quarter to interfere with the peace and harmony secured to our happy country by their passage: and invite all sections of our State, irrespective of party affiliations and local prejudices, to a hearty co-operation in this and the foregoing policy, as in our opinion best calculated to redeem our glorious North Carolina from reproach, and place her where her rich resources entitle her to be, "the proudest and uppermost of these noble and brilliant thirty-one stars." And to maintain at every hazard our Federal Constitution, the guardian of our peace; and to defend our Union, the guardian of our honor, and thereby secure honor abroad, prosperity and happiness at home, and bind still stronger the ties which link together the various parts and the common brotherhood.

Resolved, That while we pledge our undivided support to the nominee of the Whig State Convention for Governor of North Carolina, we respectfully urge for the nomination the name of our esteemed and able friend, GEORGE DAVIS, Esq., of Wilmington.

The following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the State Convention, John A. Richardson, Patrick L. Anders, Col. Neill Kelly, A. S. Miller, A. J. Jones, Duncan Cromartie, J. W. Purdie, T. O. Brown, J. J. D. Lucas, John Bush, Col. A. J. Byrne, Mat. Byrne, Col. J. G. McDugald, Edmund B. Richardson, Jas. McDugald, Thos. J. Norman, R. S. Gillespie, Jonah D. Russ, David Lewis, Stephen Hair, Angus Taylor, Dr. McKinnon, J. H. Ballentine, Thos. C. Smith, and T. J. Jones.

On motion, the Chairman was added to the list of delegates.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to forward a report of the proceedings of the meeting to the Editors of the Observer for publication, with request that the Whig papers of Fayetteville and Wilmington copy the same into their columns. There being no further business before the House, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN SMITH, Chm'n.
JOHN A. RICHARDSON, Sec'y.

WHIG MEETING IN ROBESON.

A meeting of the Whigs of Robeson was held at the Court House in Lumberton, on Monday, the 1st of January, when the following proceedings took place:

On motion, Edward Lewis was made Chairman, and William A. Rogers was requested to act as Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by the Chairman, when the following preamble and resolutions were offered:

WHEREAS, a Convention of the Whig party will be held in the city of Raleigh, on the 21st of February, to nominate a candidate for the office of Governor: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Whigs of Robeson, approving of the time and place of holding said Convention, and desirous of being represented therein, the Chairman of this meeting will appoint fifty-five delegates to attend the Convention.

Resolved, That the Whigs of Robeson stand where they have ever stood, supporting and defending the great conservative principles of the Republican Whig Party of the Nation, believing them to be dictated by sound policy and the true spirit of patriotism and republicanism.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the policy, first introduced and advocated by Henry Clay, of distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, or the lands themselves, among the different States of the Union, old as well as new, in just and equitable proportions.

Resolved, That we respectfully beg leave to earnestly recommend to the Whig party of the State the Hon. Alfred Dockery, of Richmond, as a leader in every way fitted for the high and responsible station.

Resolved, That we will cheerfully abide the choice of said Convention, and use every honest means to elect the individual of their choice.

In accordance with the first resolution, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as delegates:

Malcom Purcell, Maj. D. McEachin, Dr. Neill McNair, D. W. McLean, J. B. McCallum, Capt. John W. Alford, Alex. McLeod, Dr. J. P. Drake, James P. Barnes, Willis P. Moore, H. Faulk, J. T. Harrington, Jacob Thompson, Lee Floyd, T. J. Morisey, Giles Williams, Grady Floyd, Bright Williams, R. E. Troy, Capt. W. W. Gunn, Dr. E. McQueen, Dr. M. E. McNeill, William C. McNeill, G. P. Higley, D. W. Rogers, Wm. Blount, W. A. Rogers, Arch'd Baker, Alex. McLean, C. W. Crawford, Col. N. A. McLean, Dr. D. Sinclair, John McKinnon, B. Godwin, John Moore, D. M. Currie, Arch'd McMillan, Daniel C. McNeill, Wm. Davis, Malcom C. McNeill, Absalom Davis, Arch'd J. Currie, Alex. Purcell, Dr. J. McK. Alford, Dr. Duncan Smith, J. T. Crawley, Wm. H. Brown, Daniel McNeill, John Gilchrist.

EDW'D LEWIS, Ch'n.
WM. A. ROGERS, Sec'y.

Anson Institute, we are informed, opened week before last, under the supervision of Mr. Alexander McIver, late a tutor in the University of North Carolina. Mr. McIver is admirably qualified for the position which he occupies: and with an instructor so competent at its head, we have no doubt the Anson Institute will receive, as it will undoubtedly deserve, a liberal share of the public patronage. We wish it much success.—*Argus.*

A PRIZE ESSAY.

The trustees of Normal College will give $200 for the best essay on the organization, regulation and management of a Literary Institution best adapted to the wants and interests of North Carolina. The essay must determine the grade of the Institution, whether College, Academy, High School, &c.; the number, qualifications and duties of the teachers; the powers and duties of the trustees; the rules and regulations for teachers and students; the amount and method of instruction; expenses and building accommodations; whether students should study in private or class-rooms; whether they should board at private houses or at a steward's hall; whether the Institution should be denominational or otherwise, and all other things necessary to be known and determined in establishing and conducting an Institution.

Each competitor for the prize will direct his essay in a sealed envelope, postpaid, to B. Craven, Normal College N. C., on or before the first day of September, 1854. The names of the judges will be published at least one month previous, said judges to be men of unquestioned ability. The trustees will retain for their own use, all essays examined, and pay the prize for the one selected by the judges.

Masonic Institute.—A friend writing to us from Germanton, says: "Augustus M. Sawyer, of Maryland—a graduate of the highest honor in his class at Dickinson College, Penn.,—has been elected Professor of Latin and English in the Masonic Institute, and will be here in a few days. George W. Brooks, of South Carolina,—a graduate of high distinction at Emory and Henry College,—has been elected Professor of Mathematics; and is now at his post. The present session opens finely. Students are pouring in from the neigboring States, as well as from various sections of our own."—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

The Turkish Host.—Quite a novel spectacle was witnessed in our streets on Friday. A drove of more than sixteen hundred turkeys passed through on their way to Charleston, S. C. They were purchased in the neighborhood of Marion, Smith Co., Va., and the owner expects to realize a handsome profit from his investment. We ascertained that the average distance travelled each day is about seven miles, and that it requires seven bushels of grain for their daily sustenance. This is carried in a wagon in advance of the drove, and scattered along the road by the driver, to serve as a bait to lure the birds on. Drivers on foot bring up the rear, and they are marshaled along very much in the same way as a drove of grunting "porkers."

It was quite a tempting sight, inspiring the beholding with thoughts of a "flow of gravy and a feast for the inner man." Although decidedly opposed to the attempt of the Russian Bear to swallow Turkey, we should have had no objection to form one of a "goodly companie" for the demolition of a fractional part of the "Turkish" host that passed in review before us.—*Salem Press.*

Sale of stock.—The sale of the stock of delinquent subscribers to the N. C. Railroad was made in this place last Thursday. Many shares we learn, were paid up before the day of sale.—What was sold averaged about $42 50 per share. We are informed that there will not be a loss of more than $500 in the whole of the Guilford subscription.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

58 Negroes sold yesterday at auction by Alonzo J. White, for $34,850, being an average, within a fraction of $601 each.—*Charleston Courier.*

MARRIED,

At St. John's Church, in this town, last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Huske, Mr. JOHN A. PEMBERTON, of the firm of E. L. & J. A. Pemberton, to Miss JANE, second daughter of Duncan G. MacRae, Esq.

On the 2d inst., by the Rev. J. Taylor Zealy, of Cheraw, Mr. AUGUSTUS P. LACOSTE, of Chesterfield District, to Miss SALLIE A. E. KING, of Society Hill.

DIED,

In this town on the 8th inst., MAGGIE GILBERT, daughter of Rev. G. McNeill and Margaretta M. McNeill of Ashborough, aged 2 years and 2 months.

"Come to me," said Jesus.

In Moore county, on the 27th ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH DALRYMPLE, in the 86th year of her age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Feb'y 6—Str Douglass, (Banks's Line,) with boats D Lewis and Kingsbury in tow, and goods for Troy & Marsh, N M Hill, M McKinnon, R Mitchell, Dr W P Mallett, M T Rhodes, Rankin & McLean, C N McAdoo, D H Holland, Rev Lemmon Shell, D Murphy, E H Edwards, W McIntyre, W H Carver, J C Smith, C E Leete, H Gilmore, Maxwell & Horah, Jno Elliot, R F Murphy, Ray & Pearce, C Banks, W McLean, Jno Harman, J S Banks, J N Smith, Lash & Moore.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of LUCAS & FRY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. P. Fry is fully authorised to settle all business of the late firm. Persons indebted to said firm will please call and **settle by the first of March**, as it is very desirable that said firm should be closed as soon as possible. We, the subscribers, tender our sincere thanks for the liberal patronage extended to us.

LUCAS & FRY.

Montgomery county, N. C., Jan. 16, 1854. 66*6t

COPARTNERSHIP.

WE, the subscribers, have this day entered into a copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on a general Dry Goods and Grocery Business, under the name and style of LUCAS & HAYWOOD.

We humbly solicit the friends of the late firm to give us a call, as we are determined to sell Goods as low as can be afforded in this country.

H. G. LUCAS.
WM. R. HAYWOOD.

Pekin, Jan'y 16, 1854. 66*6t

VALUABLE LANDS AND MILLS
FOR SALE.

I WILL offer for sale, on the premises, on the 16th day of February, 1854, 633 acres of LAND, with four MILLS, all new, viz: A Saw Mill, a Merchant Mill, a Corn Mill, and a large Cotton Gin, all running by water power. There are on the tract also, a tolerably good Store House and Dwelling. Half a mile below the mills there are 60 acres of low grounds in cultivation, as good land as can be found in North Carolina. There is pine land of all kinds, 133 acres of long leaf pine first rate for turpentine, lying within half a mile of a still, and 3 miles from Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation. There is also first rate oak timber and hoop poles, with a large quantity of poplar and walnut trees, suitable for lumber. This valuable property is in Moore county, on Fall Creek, 30 miles east from Carthage, near Buckhorn Falls.

Also, will be sold on the same day, 2 likely NEGRO BOYS.

Any person wishing further information can apply personally, or by letter addressed to Longstreet P. O., Moore county, N. C.

M. C. GARDNER.

Jan'y 20, 1854. 64*ts

A RARE CHANCE
For Capitalists.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me for purposes therein mentioned, I, as Trustee, will proceed, on the 21st of March next, on the premises, to sell all the property of the

SALEM MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Situated in the town of Salem. And if the bid for the whole property should not be considered satisfactory, the Buildings, Machinery and Lands will be offered for sale separately, on terms to be made known on the day of sale. Said sale to be continued from day to day till the whole property is sold.

THOS. J. WILSON, Trustee.

Salem, N. C., Jan'y 10, 1854. 64*8t

Rockingham Hotel.

THE subscriber has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, at his Old Stand in Rockingham, Richmond county, N. C., where he will be pleased to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage.

JOHN C. KNIGHT.

Jan'y 18, 1854. 66*4t

CAUTION.

THE public are cautioned not to trade for a Note of $120, given by me in April last to one Louis Lutterloh, of Randolph county, who practised a gross fraud in obtaining the same, and I am determined not to pay it.

ELIZABETH NICHOLS.

Richmond county, Jan'y 14, 1854. 66-3tpd

B. B. HOPKINS, } WM. H. RYAN.
ROBERT HULL, } THOS. W. ATKINSON.

HOPKINS, HULL & CO.,
Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants,
No. 258 BALTIMORE STREET,
(Opposite Hanover Street,)
61*Y] **BALTIMORE.**

B. F. GRADY,
General Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, and other Produce.

☞ Office second door below Messrs. Grady & Monk, North Water Street. 68*tf

$5 Reward.

ON the 1st day of January 1853, I hired a Boy named Robert to John A. Williams, Esq. Some time in February last he runaway from Williams, and is supposed to be lurking about Fayetteville. Said Boy is about 13 years old, quite an active, good looking little fellow, and no doubt can tell a very plausible tale. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or J. E. Bryan, Esq.

JAS. EVANS, Guardian.

Feb'y 4, 1854. 68*tf

$500 Reward!

I WILL give Five Hundred Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any person of **conveying my Negroes, ISAAC and NANCY, away for the purpose of selling them**, or aiding them to escape to a free State. Or I will give Two Hundred Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring them.

Isaac is a very likely boy, about 6 feet 2 inches high, dark complected, about 27 years old, and weighs about 175 pounds.

Nancy is dark complected, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, very stout and likely.

Said Negroes were purchased from Col. A. S. McKay of Richmond county, near Floral College, and are supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Hecter McEachern's, in Robeson county, N. C., as they have relations in that section of country.

LIGHT TOWNSEND.

Bennettsville, S. C., Feb'y 2, 1854. 68*tf

$75 Reward.

WE will pay Seventy-five Dollars Reward for the apprehension and delivery of a Negro Boy named BILL, purchased of Dr. Foust, Randolph county, N. C., and raised by John Goldston, Chatham county, N. C. It is supposed he is lurking in the neighborhood of said Goldston's, or in the neighborhood of a Mr. Jones, who has his father in his employ, engaged in the Turpentine business in Moore or Cumberland counties. Said negro is about 18 years of age, dark complexion, weighs about 140 lbs., about five feet five or six inches high. Said negro ran away about the 15th or 20th of October 1852. We will pay the above reward for the apprehension and confinement of Bill in Jail, so that we get him, or his delivery to us 12 miles South West of Vanceyville, Caswell county, N. C.

JAS. K. PINNIX & CO.

Dec. 2, 1853. 52*tf

4200 acres of Land for sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of moving to the West, offers his LANDS for sale, lying in Bladen county, on South River. The Lands are adapted to making Turpentine and Timber. There is a good Saw Mill in good running order, with Hotchkiss Wheels lately put in, and a never-failing stream. A first rate two-story dwelling, with all necessary out-houses.

There is a large quantity of good Swamp land, some already under cultivation, and a large body to clear.

The place is healthy, water good, and good society in the neighborhood. Any person wishing to buy lands would do well to give the lands and premises a look before buying elsewhere. The payments will be made easy and accommodating.

P. L. CROMARTIE.

Cypress Creek, Bladen, Nov. 8, 1853. 44*tf

STATE vs. JAMES & DAVID McINTIRE.

Where it appears from the record, and the pardon itself, that the Governor was misinformed, and executed the pardon under the impression that there was a subsisting judgment, when in fact there was no judgment, the pardon is void. An appeal to the Supreme Court annuls the judgment, and if that Court decides in favor of the State, it is the duty of the Judge presiding at the next term, to pass sentence—this is a new judgment, unconnected with that appealed from. Where, upon the face of the pardon, it appears that the Governor supposed the defendant had been fined as well as imprisoned, and the imprisonment is remitted, provided the fine be first paid, this mistake as to fact renders the pardon void.

The Governor may pardon a portion of the punishment, after it is fixed by judgment. Whether he has power to pardon a portion of the supposed punishment (where it is discretionary) before it is fixed by judgment—QUERE?

Though the pardoning power is general, if the punishment be at the discretion of the presiding Judge, it is presumed that the pardoning power will only be exercised in extreme cases.

State v. Boyett, 10 Ired. 336; Holt v. Roper, 6 Ired. Eq. 649, cited and approved.

This was an indictment for an assault and battery, tried before SETTLE, Judge, at the Fall Term, 1853, of the New Hanover Superior Court.

The defendants were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment, but no fine was imposed. An appeal to the Supreme Court was prayed and granted. The Supreme Court affirmed the judgment below; but in the interval, and before the judgment in the Supreme Court, an application was made to the Governor, and a pardon granted, which is as follows:

DAVID S. REID, Governor of the
State of North Carolina:

To all who shall see these presents, Greeting:

WHEREAS, James McIntire and David M. Intire were, at the Spring Term, 1853, of the Superior Court of New Hanover County, convicted on an indictment for an assault and battery on the body of one William E. Bunting, and James McIntire was sentenced to three months imprisonment, and David McIntire to one month imprisonment by said Court; and whereas it has been made to appear to me that the case presents a fit subject for the exercise of Executive clemency: Now, therefore, in consideration of the premises, and for divers good causes me thereunto moving, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the constitution of this State, *I do by these presents pardon the said James McIntire and the said David M. McIntire the offence whereof they stand convicted, remitting so much of said judgment as extends to imprisonment, upon the express condition that they shall first pay the fines and all the costs incident to said judgment*, upon the express stipulation and condition that this pardon shall not extend to any other offence of which either of them may have been guilty.

Given under my hand and attested with the great seal of the State of North Carolina. Done at the Executive office, in the City of Raleigh, this May the 7th, A. D., 1853, and the 77th year of our Independence.

DAVID S. REID.

By the Governor,
SAM'L F. ADAMS, JR., Private Secretary.

The case having been sent back to the Superior Court, the Solicitor for the State prayed judgment upon the defendants, and moved that they be fined. The presiding Judge was of opinion that he had no power to impose a fine, but stated that he would impose a fine if he had the power to do so—and thereupon discharged the defendants upon the payment of costs; from which judgment the Solicitor for the State appealed.

Attorney General, for the State.

Person, for the Defendants.

PEARSON, J. His Honor was of opinion that by reason of the pardon, he had no power to impose a fine. We do not concur; and are of opinion that the pardon was inoperative. His Honor should have proceeded to judgment, and had power to imprison as well as fine, one or both, at his discretion, the pardon to the contrary notwithstanding.

The pardon recites the conviction and sentence of imprisonment and then proceeds to "pardon the offence of which they stand convicted, remitting so much of *said judgment* as extends to imprisonment, upon the express condition, that they shall *first* pay the *fines* and costs incident to *said judgment*," &c.

This is not a pardon of the offence, but of a portion of the punishment imposed by the judgment, for the general words first used are qualified, and the intention is declared to be, only to remit the imprisonment, on condition that the fine and costs are paid. "The king pardoneth a felony whereof A. stands attainted, and in truth he is not attainted, this is *expressio falsi*, and maketh the pardon void."—3 Coke's Institutes, 238. "If a man be attainted of felony by judgment, and afterwards the king pardoneth generally the felony, it is nought worth, and the reason thereof is, not because by the attainder the felony is extinct, but because the king is not truly informed (as he ought to be) of the true state of the case, for peradventure if he had been informed of the truth and of all the proceedings, he would not have pardoned."—6 Rep. 13a.

"It seems to be laid down as a general rule in many books, that wherever it may be reasonably inferred, that the king, when he granted a pardon was not fully apprised, both of the heinousness of the crime, and also how far the party stands convicted thereof upon record, the pardon is void, as being gained by imposition upon the king. And this is very agreeable to the reason of the law, which seems to have entrusted the king with this high prerogative, upon a special confidence that he will spare those only whose case, could it have been foreseen, the law itself may be presumed willing to have excepted out of its general rules, which the wit of man cannot possibly make so perfect as to suit every particular case."—Hawkins, b. 2, ch. 37, sec. 8.

"It is a general rule, that whenever it may reasonably be presumed the king is deceived, the pardon is void; therefore, any suppression of truth or suggestion of falsehood in a charter of pardon, will vitiate the whole, for the king was misinformed."—4 Black. Com. 398.

We think it may reasonably be inferred that the Governor was not fully informed of the proceedings in the case of these defendants. We can look only at the record, of which a copy of the pardon is a part; and can take notice of nothing aliunde.

There are three grounds, either of which is sufficient to vitiate the pardon: 1st. The judgment is referred to in the pardon as subsisting, whereas, in fact, it was annulled by an appeal to the Supreme Court, and if that Court should decide there was error, and direct a *venire de novo*, the conviction also would be annulled, and the defendants stand as if there had been no trial. If it should decide there was no error, the Judge presiding at the next term of the Superior Court, would proceed to give judgment and impose fines or imprisonment, or both, in his discretion. This would be a *new judgment*, and have no connection with the judgment that had been annulled by the appeal: this is settled—*State* v. *Maxwell*, 1 Dev. and Bat. 38.

Indeed, the statute upon this subject sets forth the law as plainly as words can express it. "In criminal cases, the decisions of the Supreme Court shall be certified to the Superior Court, from which the case was transmitted to the Supreme Court, which said Superior Court shall proceed to judgment and sentence, agreeably to the decision of the Supreme Court, and the laws of the State."—Rev. Stat., ch. 33, sec. 6. As the Governor, at the time he executed the pardon, acted upon the supposition that there was a judgment, it may reasonably be presumed that he was led into error by the suppression of the fact that the defendants had appealed.

If it be said, that the defendants were ignorant of the effect of the appeal, the reply is, no man shall be heard to say that he is ignorant of the law: this is settled. Courts are compelled to act upon this rule, as well in criminal as in civil matters. It lies at the foundation of the administration of justice. There is no telling to what extent, if admissible, the plea of ignorance would be carried, or the degree of embarrassment that would be introduced into every trial, by conflicting evidence upon the question of ignorance.—*State* v. *Boyett*, 10 Ired. 326; *Holt* v. *Roper*, 6 Ired., Eq. 649.

It it be suggested, that the fact of the appeal was immaterial, so far as the action of the Governor was concerned, and would not have influenced him in the premises; the reply is, without undertaking to say how far it would have had an influence on him, it is sufficient to say, it was well calculated to influence him to some extent. Every intendment is made against a party who is guilty of a suppression of a fact.

Had the Governor been put in possession of the fact that there was an appeal, and consequently that there was no judgment, it is a reasonable presumption that he would either have taken the responsibility of granting an absolute pardon of the offence, as he had a clear right to do either before or after judgment, or that he would have deferred his action until the Supreme Court disposed of the question, and he should be certified of the sentence that the Judge presiding at the next term of the Superior Court had felt it to be his duty to pronounce. This latter course would have recommended itself by the consideration, that if the Supreme Court directed a *venire de novo*, the defendant might be acquitted, or if there was no error the Judge, who imposed the sentence, might not imprison the defendants, and so the pardon would be unnecessary; or at all events if the second Judge should also think it to be his duty, under all the circumstances, to imprison the defendants, he would have the benefit of that additional fact in aid of the exercise of his own discretion.

And it is an unreasonable presumption, that he would, instead of pursuing one of the two courses above indicated, have attempted to do a thing in a future by a present act, and to remit at that time, by his charter of pardon, a part of a judgment which was not then in *esse*; which might never have an existence, and the existence of which would depend upon certain contingent events, which he had no right to anticipate.

The Governor may pardon an offence after it is committed, but it does not follow that he has power to do so before it is committed—other considerations are then involved—e. g.—it would be in effect a license to commit crime. So the Governor may pardon a portion of the punishment after it is fixed by judgment, upon the ground that he has power to pardon the whole—the greater includes the less: but it does not follow that he has power to pardon a portion of the supposed punishment when it is discretionary, *before it is fixed by judgment*, for other considerations are then involved—e. g.—it would interfere with the due administration of the law, and be in effect, a rod held over the Judge by giving him to know, what the Governor thought his judgment ought to be, or solicitation to deal favorably by the defendant." This the Queen of England cannot rightfully do, and yet she may rightfully pardon the offence entirely, and the charter of pardon is a bar to all further proceedings. The pardoning power conferred by our constitution is derived from the laws of England.

We are not at liberty to decide at this time, whether the Governor has such a power, because it has not been exercised or claimed in this case. It is sufficient for our purpose to say, that the power is questionable, and if so, fairness required that the fact of there being no judgment should have been disclosed, when the pardon was applied for—and it is the extreme of unfairness to obtain a pardon upon the supposition that there is a judgment, and make use of it afterwards when the judgment is about to be rendered. If it had no other effect it was calculated to influence the discretion of the Judge, or to embarrass him by letting him know what the Governor thought of the matter. In the language of my Lord Coke, "peradventure if he had been informed of the truth, and of all the proceedings, he would not have pardoned."

2nd. As appears by the transcript sent to this Court, the appeal was taken for the mere purpose of delay, no bill of exceptions being sent, and there being no motion in arrest. If this fact had been made known to the Governor, it was well calculated to influence the exercise of his discretion. The appeal was in fact taken merely to get time to apply for the pardon. This was a perversion of the right of appeal, to a purpose entirely different from that for which it was conferred, and it cannot be supposed that the Governor would give countenance to an attempt to obtain an object by indirection—the inference is, that he believed the defendants were in jail, and the intent of the pardon was to remit the residue of the imprisonment. The pardon sets out that the judgment was subsisting; it follows that the Governor was not apprised of the appeal, and of course he did not know it was taken for delay.

If it be said the defendants wished to avoid the disgrace of going to jail, and as the law had provided no mode, by which they could be allowed time to apply for the pardon, they were compelled to adopt the contrivance of taking an appeal, as a dernier resort, and are therefore excusable. The law permits the presiding Judge to postpone the time for carrying the sentence into execution, in order to give time to apply for a pardon, whenever in his opinion there are circumstances favorable to the defendants.—4 Black. Com. 392.

But it is suggested this provision is of no avail in cases like the present, where the punishment is left to the discretion of the Judge; for if he thinks there are favorable circumstances he will himself take them into consideration, and impose a punishment so mild, as to make a pardon unnecessary. This is true—but the fact that the law has made no provision for allowing time to apply for a pardon in such cases, together with the consideration that they do not fall within the principle stated by Hawkins, in the passage cited above, as being the basis of the pardoning power, and the seeming inconsistency of allowing a discretion confided to the presiding Judge, who hears the whole case upon sworn testimony, to be reviewed by the discretion of the Governor, who acts upon *ex parte* statement, tends to show that it was contemplated that the power would be exercised sparingly, and only in extreme cases—for instance, if new matter should occur after the judgment. We do not mean to be understood as intimating an opinion, that the Executive has not a general power to pardon, but when he is called upon to abate, not the rigor of a punishment fixed by law upon general rules—but the rigor of a high Judicial Officer, on the ground that he has not sufficiently tempered his discretion with mercy, it is of the utmost importance that all of the facts should be fully disclosed.

3rd. The pardon was "on condition that the defendants should first pay the fines and all costs incident to said judgment." It is apparent that the Governor was under the belief that a fine had been imposed upon each of the defendants. By accepting the pardon with this condition on its face, they are fixed with notice that the Governor was misinformed, and could not in fairness avail themselves of an error into which he had fallen. In reference to this there is another view. Here was a condition precedent which it was impossible for the defendants to perform, because there were no fines to be paid, and it is common learning that in such cases the deed never takes effect and is void. "If the condition precedent be impossible no estate or interest shall grow thereupon." Co. Litt.—B. 3—ch. 5—Sec. 334.

The Governor, as appears upon the face of the pardon, supposed the defendants had each been fined, as well as imprisoned, and intended to remit the imprisonment, provided they in the first place paid the fines, and yet such use has been made of the pardon, as to enable them to escape both fine and imprisonment. Every one will say this is not right!—and the fact that the law declares a pardon obtained under such circumstances to be void, is one among the many instances, showing the truth of the maxim—"the common law is the perfection of reason."

This opinion will be certified, to the end that the Superior Court may proceed to judgment and sentence, agreeably to this opinion and the laws of the State.

SUPREME COURT.

Opinions have been delivered in the following cases since our last:

By NASH, C. J. In Nicholls v. Bell, from Carteret, affirming the judgment. Also, in Clifton v. Newsom, from Franklin, reversing the judgment, and directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Pool, in equity, v. Yarbrough, from Wake, declaring there is no error in the interlocutory decree of the Court of Equity. Also, in Ward v. Ward, in equity, from Onslow, dismissing the petition to rehear.

By PEARSON, J. In Mebane v. Patrick, from Guilford, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Foust v. Ireland, from Alamance, directing judgment for defendant. Also, in Anderson v. Hollomon, from Hertford, affirming the judgment. Also, in Johnson, in equity, v. Champman, from Craven, on exceptions directing the account to be sent back to the Master.

By BATTLE, J. In Byerly v. Kepley, from Davidson, affirming the judgment. Also, in Harris v. Lee, from Nash, reversing the order. Also, in Morgan v. Perkins, from Currituck; judgment below reversed and judgment here for plaintiff. Also, in Barnes, in equity, v. Strong, from Rockingham, directing a decree for plaintiff.

Raleigh Star.

The Rev. Dr. Hawks Lecturing in North Carolina.—The North State Whig, of the 1st inst., published at Washington, North Carolina, says;—

On account of the absence of the editor no notice was taken in our last issue of the visit of Rev. Dr. Hawks to this community. Speculation says that the Dr. designs in appearing among us, together with other things, to amass facts for his history. He preached twice, while he remained here, and delivered a lecture on the subject that occupies his forthcoming work. One grand scheme of the Dr.'s is to connect Beaufort and North counties by a railroad, coming in contact with like improvements intersecting other parts of the State, preparatory to a communication with resources pouring on to the Atlantic and Pacific railroad. Dr. Hawks seems to retain all his strong affinity of feeling for the Old North State.

The writer of a communication in the same paper says:—

I am authorised to express our thanks, and the grateful feelings of our citizens, for the lecture with which Dr. Hawks favored us on Monday night, on the history of our native State. He read to a large and deeply interested audience, a chapter from his forth-coming history, on the early efforts to colonize the State by Sir Walter Raleigh, and then dwelt with earnest eloquence on the immense resources of the State, the duty of her sons, in making a united effort to develope them, and the means of doing so. He exhorted us to discard sectional jealousies and what seemed to be local interests, and unite all our energies in a grand effort to improve the whole State.

"SUBMISSIONISTS."

In Mr. Douglas' Territorial bill is contained a clause, applying the principles of the Compromise of 1850, as regards the slavery question arising from the arrangement of the government for Nebraska and Kansas.

It is fresh in the mind of the reader, that this Compromise was *uncompromisingly* denounced by the democracy of N. C., [almost entirely] as a *surrender* of the rights of the South. There was but *one single* portion of it [the fugitive slave law] that could be at all regarded otherwise than a concession, of *all* to the North. And even this was regarded as a "stupid blunder" on the part of the South. Hence the whole compromise was bitterly opposed from first to last. Well do the people of this district remember how it was characterized as measures in which "*all* was given to the North and *nothing* to the South," and that it was "fraught with *ruin*, and pregnant with *disgrace*."

Notwithstanding these bad qualities, it was "acquiesced" in by N. C. Democracy, "*ruin*," "*disgrace*," and all. When Gen. Pierce forgot this *acquiescence*, and made his administration of anti-compromise men—persisted in those free-soil and secession appointments, his organ, the "Union," came out and denounced the idea that the Baltimore platform endorsed that Compromise, and that if it had done so the party would have been *defeated*. The decided and unabated opposition to the principles of the Compromise, was yet a cardinal principle with the body of the Democratic party. Yet, one of their leaders, Mr. Douglas, proposes to apply these very 'ruin'-ous and "*disgrace*"*ful* principles to *other* territory. And strange as it would seem, these same party leaders now come forward and applaud Mr. D. therefor. Now, herein they either make a "total surrender," of Southern rights, or else of their former position, of course. Verily, modern democracy is a strange doctrine! It is for a measure to-day, to-morrow against it, yet always "consistent"—actuated by "principles."

Goldsborough Telegraph.

The Mosquito Filibusters.—The New York Times states as a fact that the cartridge factory at Ravenswood, at the time of the late terrible explosion there, was engaged in filling an order for a million of cartridges,—which had been contracted for, to be delivered by a given day. And, as that "given day" happened to be a day or two before the sailing of the Northern Light, for Nicaragua, the Times intimates that the order aforesaid was given by the Nicaragua Land Company, with a view to facilitate certain filibuster schemes they have in view in Mosquito, and thereabout

A Large City.—Since the recent act of consolidation passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, which puts under the government of Philadelphia, its surrounding suburbs, it has wonderfully grown in size and increased in population. The City is now twenty-two miles long and six or eight wide, contaning over half a million inhabitants, with a debt of thirty millions.

The Economical Administration?—Mr. Fillmore's Administration was set down by the party then working its way into power as a very extravagant concern, and the items of appropriation recommended by his Secretaries were often bitterly denounced, but nevertheless, just as generlly voted.

Now that the then *outs* are *ins*, we have a test of the value of their professions. Certain appropriations were made in Mr. Fillmore's time, to *complete* certain Custom Houses and Marine Hospitals, named below, but instead of this Administration completing them, as demanded in the appropriations, the new Secretary, Mr Guthrie, recommended the following additional appropriations in his estimates:

To complete Custom House,	St. Louis, Mo.	$100,000
" "	Mobile, Ala.	65,000
" "	Cincinnati, Ohio	40,000
" "	Louisville, Ky.	40,000
" "	Bangor, Maine	20,000
" "	Bath, Maine	20,000
" "	Wilmington, Del	20,000
To purchase a site for a Custom House at Providence		24,000
To complete a Marine Hospital at	Cleveland, Ohio	25,000
" "	St. Louis, Mo.	10,000
" "	Chicago, Ill.	8,000
" "	Louisville, Ky.	12,000
" "	Paducah, Ky.	5,000
" "	Evansville, Ind.	
" "	San Francisco	14,000
To complete public buildings in New Mexico		50,000
Total		$483,000

The Committee of Ways and Means—six Democrats to three Whigs—declined carrying out, in their reported Deficiency Bill, these items, but the Democratic House, we see, nevertheless, is log rolling them all in! Consistency is a jewel!

N. Y. Express.

Speculation in Breadstuffs.—Some idea of the immense speculation in breadstuffs and provisions between the United States and Great Britain, is had in the following list of imports of flour, grain, cheese, &c., into Liverpool, for the fortnight ending 18th January, 1854. The imports, the Liverpool Journals say, are unprecedented:—

719,231 bushels wheat,	4,459 barrels corn meal,
23,856 bags do,	19,394 bags beans,
212,192 barrels flour,	13,760 bush. do,
7,303 sacks do,	2,219 bags peas,
3,427 bags sago do,	4,400 bushels oats,
815,632 bush. Indian corn,	450 boxes cheese.
24,106 bags do,	96 casks do.

In anticipation of a general war, English speculators in the Liverpool market, are said to be buying up and sending into store, all sorts of provisions, but particularly breadstuffs—no doubt anticipating large profits by and by, when the ploughshare is turned into the sword. Hence the bread riots that have recently taken place in England—hence the famine prices which rule over here, where no actual scarcity exists, but where speculation is as rife as it is abroad. If no war come, however—that is no general war, involving England and France—there may be more money lost than won, by and by, especially when river and canal navigation here is renewed, and the glutted market stares the speculators in the face.

N. Y. Express.

The Course of Trade.—The Cincinnati Commercial says that the steam boat trade on the Ohio is not as active now as formerly, and remarks that the great cause is that trade is seeking new channels. Railroads, it says, are the greatest revolutionists of the age, and the most radical republicans too. They do not respect rivers, and locomotives out-strip steamboats. In consequence, the tide of trade is setting eastward. A vast amount of freight that once went down the river as inevitably as the water ran that way, now (while the Erie mob blocks the lake shore channel) goes to the seaboard cities by way of Pittsburg and Wheeling. A barrel of pork, for instance, is as easily and more speedily sent to New York than to New Orleans. Why, even New Orleans molasses for the New New York market passes up the Ohio every day.

The Richmond Whig says: "We see it estimated that the value of public lands to railroads asked from this session of Congress, according to the bills introduced or projected, amounts to the enormous sum of $350,000,000. That is *distributing* the public lands, or the proceeds thereof, with a vengeance, under a Democratic Administration. All may not be granted at this session, but the process of distributing goes on gradually from year to year."

Accident.—Mr. DeFord, Mail Agent on the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, died at Warsaw on Saturday, from injuries received in attempting to jump upon the engine after it had started.

We understand that Wm. S. Gilmer & Co., have recently sold a copper mine for $21,500, situated about seven miles west of Greensboro.'

Salem Press.

Commander James B. Cooper, of the U. S. Navy, died at Haddonfield, New Jersey, on Sunday evening last, about five o'clock, at the advanced age of ninety-three years. He was a soldier in Lee's Legion in the war of the Revolution, and subsequently was an officer in the navy, in which he held the rank of commander at the time of his death. He served in the navy through the war of 1812—15.

No one, says the Boston Evening Transcript, can peruse the journals and letters of the early settlers of New England, without observing how universally the writers of former times regarded any calamity which fell upon their opponents as "a judgment;" while they regarded similar events to their own case as merely "trials."

In other words, human nature is the same in all ages. Thousands think, speak and act in the same spirit now, though the word "judgment" in that connection is somewhat out of date.

In an article on Rents the "N. Y. Mirror" says:

"Rents are rising beyond all precedent. We give one or two instances: Mr. Chittadoro, the celebrated "artist in hair," who has occupied No. 5 Astor House for some dozen years, at a rent of $1500 per annum, has just been notified by Mr. Astor, that after the 1st of May next the rent will be raised to $3,750 a year! The stores in front of the Metropolitan Hotel, which have been bringing $600, have been raised to $2000."

Gen. Houston in a recent ecture at Providence said—"From early boyhood I have lived on the borders of civilization, and have seen much of Indian life and character; and never knew an Indian treaty violated but what, when sifted to its bottom, it was found that its first violators were the white men."

The Legislature of Alabama has passed a bill emancipating *John Bell*, the body servant of the late Wm. R. King, and authorizing him to remain in the State.

A Nebraska Sign from Connecticut.—The Hartford Times, the leading Administration paper in Conn., comes out "tooth and nail" against Douglas and his Nebraska vaulting.—*N. Y. Ex.*

There is a fellow in this City desirous of leaving the State, but refuses to do so because he cannot dispose of his interest in the "State House!"—*Raleigh Giraffe.*

REMARKS OF MR. BADGER,

In Senate, on Tuesday last,
ON THE LAND QUESTION.

MR. BADGER. I wish to answer the question which was put by my friend from Georgia [Mr. Dawson] when this subject was before the Senate in the earlier part of the day. The question was this: How we should answer, those of us who represent the old States, to our constituents for sitting quietly by and seeing all these appropriations of public lands made for purposes of internal improvement in the new States, while no portion of the public domain was applied or set apart for the benefit of those which we represent. I want to tell my friend the motive which influences me and the reason, which, in my judgment, renders it necessary that we, who represent the old States, should submit to pursue the same course, and feel ourselves without remedy. It is this, sir: the representatives of the new States have ingeniously contrived to induce a large portion of those gentlemen who represent the old States to adopt the opinion that we have no constitutional power to make an application of the public lands for the benefit of all the States. They have this ingenious system laid down—I do not know whether you will call it argument or reasoning—that the lands constitute a fund, held by the General Government as an agent or trustee for the benefit of all the States; the proceeds of these lands are no longer needed to assist in defraying the ordinary expenditures of the Government, in which all the States are concerned, because our Treasury is overflowing; but it is utterly unconstitutional, it is illegal, it is a violation of the duty of the trustees to apply the lands, to themselves, or the proceeds of the lands for the benefit of all the States, for whose benefit, nevertheless, and for whose benefit only, the trustee holds the lands.

Now, sir, see the result of that proposition. It is unconstitutional to apply the proceeds of the public lands, or any portion of the proceeds of the public lands, for the benefit of all the States. It is unconstitutional to appropriate the lands themselves, for the benefit of all the States. Well, now, sir, the moment you have got these two propositions assented to by a large proportion of gentlemen who represent the old States, permit me to inquire what resource is left for us but simply to sit by quietly and permit the lands to be disposed of for the benefit of the new States? It is unconstitutional to give us any share, interest, proportion, or benefit in the fund held for our benefit in common with the other States. We do not need it to defray the expenditures of the Government; and it is unlawful, unconstitutional, and wrong to give us the benefit of it in any other form! That doctrine is agreed to by a majority of the representatives of the old States; and, of course, while that doctrine is held, the old States are utterly powerless, and cannot derive any benefit or advantage from the public lands.

We hear much said about the expenditure of the common blood and treasure; we hear many calls made to the patriotic fervor of Congress and of the people; but, after all, it settles down into that. The lands, some of them, were granted for the benefit of all the States, and others were acquired for the benefit of all the States. And yet it is unlawful, unconstitutional, unbearable, that the Government should apply them for the benefit of all the States in the only way in which they can be applied for the benefit of all the States.

Now, sir, I am as sensible of the injustice done to the old States as is my friend from Georgia. I think it is a crying injustice; one which ought to be remedied. I think it an evil which ought to be corrected. I think it an unwise and unjust hoarding of the property from the general purposes of benefit to all the States in this Union. I think the old States have a right to ask, to demand, that a reasonable portion of this domain shall be set apart for their benefit. But what avails my thinking so, or my friend from Georgia thinking so? Our States do not think so. That is the case, at least in a great many instances, in regard to the old States. Their representatives do not think so. And while, by a union among ourselves, we might, without withdrawing—for I would not be willing to withdraw at all the assistance which we give to the new members of the Union—that assistance at any time, it seems to me, make large and liberal appropriations of these lands for the benefit of the old States.

Now, Mr. President, I am reduced to this situation. I would, if I could, do anything for the benefit of the old States; I would especially do it for my own State. I believe it to be constitutional, right, and proper. It cannot but be constitutional, right and proper that the trustee, if he be a trustee, should dispose of the fund for the benefit of his *cestui que trust*. But I am overruled. What am I to do? Am I to sit here and, by reason of my opposition to the bills which are intended to advance the interests of the States in which the lands are situated, show myself to have a malignant wish to check their prosperity? Certainly not. I have no such wish. I wish to have the lands disposed of for useful and just purposes. I wish to have our own just share of them; but we cannot get it. I would unite with the representatives of the old States in making it a condition upon these grants that we should have our share of them; but they will not unite with me. And, therefore, as I cannot make any opposition which will result in any good to the old States, whose interests, I think, have been unjustly overlooked, why should I exhibit myself here as making opposition at once ungracious and bootless against the advancement of any State in this Union?

The Senator from Maine says that this bill, or another bill before us this morning, I do not know which, as it departs from the original principle on which these grants of alternate sections were made, and gives land for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a road beyond the line of the road, and not contiguous to it, is in effect either a disguised or undisguised application of lands for internal improvements. Well, sir, the legislation is not the less acceptable to me on that account.

If you will not distribute these lands, nor the proceeds of them among all the States, why should you not apply them to useful and advantageous purposes, why not to purposes of internal improvement? Surely, if it is unconstitutional to give them to the owners, it must be constitutional to give them somewhere else. The Government cannot be bound to keep these lands.

My friend from Iowa has suggested what is really at last a comfortable reflection; that inasmuch as the domain, however large, is not inexhaustible, our brethren and friends in the new States will at length have absorbed the whole of it, and then the inconvenience of making further grants to them, if it be an inconvenience, will have ceased. But permit me to tell him that that characteristic of the public domain does not make it a distinguishing characteristic, which separates it in character from the public Treasury; for it is as true with regard to the public Treasury that, after you have exhausted it all, there will be no more that you can give from it. The only difference is, that by a resort to duties or taxation, we may put more money into the Treasury. And permit me to tell him we have a similar and an equally efficacious mode for putting more lands into the public domain.

Here stands Mexico; another treaty with half a million of acres of public lands ceded to us will replenish the domain. And after we have exhausted that, we have the residue of Mexico, the whole of South America to look to. I do not see, at last, that we shall derive any particular or special advantage from the possession of the present public domain will be exhausted finally, any more than we could from the whole sum of money in the Treasury may be disposed of; for, assure yourself, sir, we shall always have enough to replenish both of them, and keep the country in an abundance of public lands to dispose of, or of public money to spend.

I have made these remarks in answer to my friend from Georgia, and the question which he says might be asked by our constituents. I am not one of those who have never been disposed to interpose a factious or ill-natured opposition to any measure of this kind. I could not have done so consistently with my own feelings, because I have no enmity or desire to obstruct the advancement of any portion of the people of the country; because I really see no objection, in principle, to the application of public lands in this way; but that there have not been objections! Oh, no. There have been some such, and in every instance of expenditure there will be such. The question is, that while these grants are made to the new States, nothing is given to the old. In my opinion it is unreasonable, and it is unjust; it is a misapplication of the public domain. It ought to be corrected. But we of the old States have no right to complain, for a large portion of us have voluntarily come to the conclusion that it is unconstitutional to give us any portion of our property.

Normal Settlement in Iowa.

Mr. Jones, (dem.) of Iowa, presented the memorial of citizens of Iowa, asking a grant of land for a normal settlement.

Mr. Cass, (dem.) of Mich.—What kind of settlement?

Mr. Jones—Normal.

Mr. Cass—What?

Mr. Jones, (elevating his voice to a high pitch and spelling out)—N-o-r-m-a-l: don't you understand now?

Mr. Cass—What does nor-m-al mean? I know what a normal school is, but not what a normal settlement is.

Mr. Jones—Oh, pshaw. I move that the petition be referred. And it was referred.

The Milwaukee "News" of the 24th ult. states that there are two or three fresh cases of insanity in that city from the effects of "Spirit Rappings." How many more victims to this delusion will we have to chronicle?

Ice going down.—On account of the prospect of an abundant crop of ice this season, the price of the article in Boston has been reduced to the domestic consumers from 25 to 17 cents a hundred pounds.

WRESTLING.—A man died in New York a few days ago from injuries received in wrestling.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the Officers and Members of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company, on Wednesday Evening, Lieut. Kelly was called for the purpose expressing the feelings of the Company upon the recent demise of JOHN W. WRIGHT, Esq.

Upon motion, a Committee, consisting of Maj. H. H. Cook, Maj. A. McLean, Capt. W. Dowdy, Capt. Wm. Huske, Sergt. T. J. Robinson, Mr. E. J. Hale, and Mr. J. B. Newby, was appointed to prepare Resolutions to be submitted to an adjourned meeting.

At an adjourned meeting the next Evening, the committee submitted the following:

To the Officers and Members of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Co.

Designated, on such an occasion as the present, to prepare resolutions expressive of the Company's sense of its late melancholy bereavement, your Committee feel wholly incompetent to do justice to the worth and many virtues of one who was so widely and favorably known, so eminently esteemed, and whose name was so much identified with the history of our Town for a long period of years.

In the lamented deceased our Corps has lost one of its most substantial friends, and his demise painfully reminds us of the frequent and cherished hours which have, during little more than a twelvemonth, thinned the scattered number of those whom we were wont to regard as the cold members of our Corps, but who, in times long since gone and passed away, stood shoulder to shoulder in our ranks. It is not more than a twelvemonth since we were called to lament the decease of the late MARTIN MCPHAIL, Esq., who was an old member, and one of those who marched to the defence of our seacoast when threatened with hostile invasion in 1812. Next followed in death one whom his countrymen had raised to the highest office within their gift,—the Hon. WILLIAM R. KING, late Vice President of the United States, who, during his life, did active duty in our ranks, and, at the time of his decease, was one of our oldest members. Now, within but a few weeks past, we were called to mourn the decease of our late esteemed fellow-soldier JAMES BAKER, Esq., an old member, formerly a Captain in our Corps, and one of those who volunteered in defence of his country. And now has "passed to his reward" the late JOHN W. WRIGHT, Esq., our oldest member and commissioned officer, and the first upon whom the rank of Major Commandant was conferred by special act of the Legislature. In life he ever evinced the warmest interest in the perpetuation and progress of our Corps, with which he was so long associated and in so many responsible situations. Now that his active and just spirit is fled forever, we deeply mourn the loss, and will ever cherish and revere his memory. "*Requiescat in pace.*"

We beg to submit the following Resolutions:

1. Resolved, That we deeply deplore with the sensible of the magnitude of the loss our Corps has sustained in the decease of our late fellow-member and former Commandant, JOHN W. WRIGHT, Esq.

2. Resolved, That, if purity of life, and substantial evidence of continued attachment to our Corps, with a bright example and cause for grateful remembrance, then we will pay more than "the passing tribute of a sigh," by holding his memory in lasting affection, and emulating his many virtues.

3. Resolved, That as an outward token of our respect for his character, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

4. Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased, and also to the Editors of the Town papers, with a request for their publication therein.

Upon motion, the above Report was concurred in, and the Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

(From the Minutes.)

WRIGHT HUSKE, Sec'y.

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!

Holloway's Ointment.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—A CERTAIN CURE FOR BAD BREASTS.—Extract of a letter from Mr. Turner, Grocer, of Penshurst, dated Dec. 14th, 1853.—"To Professor Holloway, Sir:—It is with pleasure that I acquaint you of the wonderful cure effected by the use of your invaluable Ointment and Pills. My wife suffered for more than six months from a very bad sore breast, and which her medical attendant found impossible to heal. She then tried your Ointment and Pills, which, in little more than a month, have effected a perfect and radical cure, to the astonishment of many persons who saw in what an awfully bad state it had been."

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, near Temple Bar, London; and by all respectable vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those of the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each, wholesale by the principal Drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York; and Mr. J. HORSEY, 84 Maiden Lane, New York.

There is very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot or box.

Wholesale, by S. B & T. A. EVANS, Wilmington, N. C.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE Fayetteville, N. C.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 13, 1854.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.—The remarks of Mr. Badger on one of those bills—their name is legion—which daily come before the Senate, to give public lands to the new States for purposes of Internal Improvement, present some new and striking views of this great question.

We rather think that Mr. Badger must have touched some latent and seldom discovered sense of shame in the Locofoco members from the old States, for not one of them opened his lips in the discussion which followed. They were as dumb as oysters, if not so sensible, (for the oyster will resist an attempt to invade its domain.)

The members from the new States, however, were full of talk—Adams, and Cass, and Slidell, and Dodge, and Johnson. Instead of being inspired with some small portion of that magnanimous spirit which governed Mr. Badger's course, or shamed by the picture of their injustice which he painted as with a sun-beam, they appeared to be confirmed by it in their purpose of land-grabbing; they doubtless feel entirely safe so long as it is a Locofoco *principle* that neither the lands nor their proceeds shall be distributed among *all* the owners, but that the lands themselves may be given away to a *portion* of said owners. Mr. Adams of Mississippi, who followed Mr. Badger, boldly declared that "the old States have no claim over and above the restoration into the Treasury of every dollar which the public lands have cost." Now this is a notable idea. It is worthy of the State which has refused for twenty years to pay its honest debts; first and last, of the United States, to repudiate a debt. According to Mr. Adams, (and perhaps according to law and custom in Mississippi,) when a man conveys property in trust to pay certain debts, he is not entitled to any portion of what may remain after the debts are paid. And when a company of men buy a great estate, only such of them as happen to be in possession are entitled to any part of the joint property which may remain after enough has been sold to pay back the purchase money! The surplus belongs to those who have possession! "They were not to be used for purposes of speculation," says Mr. Adams. The man who made a fortune out of managing the estates of dead men, and whose little son concluded that he too would "learn the trade of an executor," must have lived in Mississippi.

There can be no hope for justice to the old States, so long as their people sustain the Locofoco Congressmen and party who assist in this process of robbery and wrong. The new States take all that they can get, and give nothing to the old. They could not accomplish this, but for the votes of the Locofocos of the old States, and those votes are given without scruple; and the people sanction the wrong!

THE NEBRASKA BILL.—The Hon. Jere. Clemens, late Locofoco Senator in Congress from Alabama, has written a letter in strong condemnation of Mr. Douglas's Nebraska bill. He says,

"I think I have seen enough to be certain that the Nebraska bill, as reported by Mr. Douglas, will pass; and I think I can foresee the consequences. That they will be anything but agreeable seems too clear to admit of a doubt. A floodgate will be opened and a torrent turned loose upon the country which will sweep away in its devastating course every vestige of the Compromise of 1850. I do not speak of its immediate effects; I look beyond."

A large and enthusiastic town meeting was held at Chicago, in the chief city in Judge Douglas's own State, on Thursday night last, by which Senator Douglas was denounced by the old-line Democrats and by many of his personal friends. A series of resolutions was passed requesting the Representatives of Illinois in Congress to vote against any infringement of the Missouri compromise.

So it seems that besides the Washington Union there is other high Locofoco authority against any disturbance of the Missouri Compromise.

A very good thing occurred a few days ago in regard to the Union's course on this subject. The National Intelligencer published a long and able article in favor of maintaining the Missouri compromise. The Union pounced upon it. And the next day the Intelligencer powerfully fortified its own position by copious extracts from Judge Douglas's Report on the Nebraska bill, and the Union's own defence of that Report and bill of no older date than the 5th, 6th and 20th of last month. The joke was so good that the Union itself appears to have been put in good temper by it.

In Mr. Douglas's Report the ground was distinctly taken, that "Congress deemed it wise and prudent, in the Compromise of 1850, to *refrain from interfering with the Missouri compromise, either by affirming or repealing it*, and that he and his Committee were not prepared to recommend a departure from that course. So much for Mr. Douglas, *who has since changed his ground*, and now proposes to declare the Missouri Compromise repealed by that of 1850.

The Union, up to the 20th of January, was altogether of Judge Douglas's mind; and when Mr. Dixon, a Kentucky Whig, proposed to repeal the Missouri compromise, the Union was up in arms against the proposition. It wished to "let well enough alone," "to repeal the Missouri compromise (it said) might, and according to our view would, clear the principle of Congressional non-intervention of all embarrassment; but we doubt whether the good thus promised is so important that it would be wise to seek it through the agitation which necessarily stands in our path. Upon a calm review of the whole ground, we yet see no such reasons for disturbing the Compromise of 1850 as could induce us to advocate either of the amendments proposed to Mr. Douglas's bill," —(that is, Mr. Dixon's and Mr. Sumner's.)

The Union moreover copied, with marked approval, an article from the Boston Post, which claimed that "the compromise of 1850 BECAME ADDED TO that of the Missouri compromise of 1820." Of course it did not *repeal* it.

But three days afterward Judge Douglas and the Union, and the whole tribe of Locofoco presses and orators, took the back track, and are now ready to swear that the Missouri compromise ought never to have existed, that it was superseded by the compromise of 1850, and that a declaration that it no longer exists is the panacea for all the evils of the slavery question!

The N. Y. Express, for some reason best known to itself, (perhaps because New York politicians are incapable of understanding or appreciating a Statesman who acts independently and uprightly,) has for years indulged in remarks derogatory to Senator Badger. In one of its late issues, it enumerates him among several whom it denominates as "doubtful members" on the Nebraska bill. And a day or two after its Washington letter says,

"It is understood here that Senators Badger, Bell and Cass are all at heart opposed to Douglas's Nebraska Bill, but they felt bound to go for it. Badger's re-election to the United States Senate is pending, and of course he will be slow to do anything that would be likely to damage his prospects."

We only notice this to remark, that perhaps Mr. Badger's course is "doubtful" to the writers for the Express only because he does not condescend, as many members of Congress do, to curry favor with them, and to purchase their puffs by such means. And further, that if they did or could understand him, they would be slow to attribute any thing he may do or refuse to do to an unworthy motive. Not even the bitterest Locofoco in North Carolina ever charged Mr. Badger with turning upon his heel to secure the vote of any one for himself.

A SINGULAR CASE.—Much excitement has been caused in Norfolk and Portsmouth by the publication of the facts connected with the removal from office of Mr. C. A. Grice, for 35 years the Master Blacksmith in the Gosport Navy Yard. From the long statements of the case in the Norfolk papers by Mr. Grice and a number of Democratic gentlemen of Norfolk, we compile the following facts.

In December last, Mr. Grice received information that Mr. Dobbin intended to remove him. He went to Washington, asked a hearing of his case, and was told by Mr. Dobbin that he did not wish to remove him as he was well satisfied of his faithful performance of his duties, but that he was so "tormented" daily, by letter and in person, that he was compelled to remove him "for the sake of peace." A petition on file in the department, asking his removal, was shown to him. It was signed by about 150 persons, (80 of the signatures in one hand writing,) and stated among other things, that Mr. Grice was the most *audacious, violent, rancorous, scheming, unscrupulous, artful, intriguing, insulting, contriving, Whig partisan, that breathes*, whose soul was devoted to the destruction of democracy, and whose official influence was prostituted in the most shameful manner for party purposes. Mr. Grice says that after reading the petition (which is published at length),—

"I then returned to the Secretary's room and told him there were very few respectable Democrats who had signed it; that the same person that wrote the name L. Badger, wrote Dr. Boykin. He then replied he presumed he was *authorized* to do it or *he* would not have done so. I then asked him to suspend action for a few days until I arrived home, and I would forward him letters from some of the most respectable and influential Democrats of Norfolk and Portsmouth, to disprove the charges against me. He said if I sent up letters, more would be sent up by those who were so clamorous for my removal.

"He then asked me if I could not do better outside of the Navy Yard, and wished me to resign, that it would relieve him. I told him I could not do that thing, particularly as those charges were filed against me, I must refute them, and then I would stand the chances of a removal.

"He remarked that he had been told that Judge Mason regretted that he (the Judge) had not removed me whilst he was Secretary of the Navy. I told him it was not true and that I could prove by John A. Higgins, Esq., of Norfolk that the *contrary* was the fact.

"I told Mr. Dobbin that *he* had informed several Democrats *that he would not remove me.*

"After some other conversation [not proper here to repeat,] he said, Mr. Grice, I will suspend action for the present; and as I was leaving his office he remarked, well Mr. Grice I am to hear from you. I told him yes, as soon as possible after I arrived home he should hear from me. I sent up to him on the 19th, 20th, and 21st of December last, with *a number* of others, the following letters, and heard nothing further from him until the order of the 28th Jan'y for my dismissal."

The letters are published, and are signed by a number of the most respectable and prominent Democrats in Norfolk, declaring the charges against Mr. Grice to be entirely without foundation, and asking that he should be retained in office, some of them on the ground that the removal would injure the Democratic party.

These letters, as Mr. Grice says above, were forwarded to Mr. Dobbin and he heard nothing more until he received the order for his removal on the 28th of January. On the 3d inst. he published the statement of which the above is the substance. And since that time Dr. Boykin who is Naval Storekeeper, the Editors of the Norfolk News, and a number of other prominent gentlemen whose names were attached to the petition, have published cards *denying that they ever either saw or signed any such petition!* And the whole affair is thus proved to have been a *forgery*.

Mr. Dobbin owes it to his own character to reappoint Mr. Grice at once, and show that he countenances no such trickery as that employed to secure the removal of a faithful officer. Such proceedings may do very well in New York, where politics is a trade, and may there be winked at or approved by those in power, but we have no idea that they will be tolerated by a North Carolina Gentleman.

Wm. P. Fessenden, said to be a Whig abolitionist, has been elected Senator in Congress from Maine for 6 years from 4th March 1855.

The Gadsden Treaty with Mexico was submitted to the Senate on Friday last. It was known that the Cabinet was divided on it, and supposed that it might be rejected without going to the Senate. The President and some of the Cabinet are said to have opposed it, but were outvoted.

THE SALEM STAGE.—The new stage line to Salem went into operation on Saturday evening. The evenings of departure are Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6 o'clock.

As this line will carry the Observer to many offices in the interior more speedily than heretofore, we shall hope for an accession to our subscription lists for both Weekly and Semi-Weekly Observers in that section. Our paper will supply Salem and other points with the latest news they can get from any quarter.

WHIG MEETINGS.—The Whigs of McDowell have appointed 12 delegates to the State Convention. No preference expressed as to Candidates.

A Whig meeting in Stokes, on the 4th inst., appointed 14 delegates to the Convention and recommended Mr. Gilmer.

Whig Meetings in Rowan, Davie, Mecklenburg, Martin and Camden have appointed delegates to the State Convention,—without instructions as to candidate.

The North Carolinion is not at all pleased with the resolutions of the Montgomery Whigs. It does not consider them sufficiently explicit, and thinks that in approving Whig principles "generally" they had an eye to "mental reservations." The Carolinian puts itself to unnecessary trouble. The resolutions were scarcely intended to please that paper, and our Montgomery friends have a way of going to the polls without "reservations" of any kind, which will please it still less in August next.

THE PARDONING POWER.—A new case is presented by the opinion of Judge PEARSON, in another part of this paper, by which the Supreme Court of North Carolina sets aside a pardon granted by Gov. Reid. The subject is but little understood, considering its importance. It is made clear enough by the lucid opinion of Judge Pearson.

CENTRAL ROAD.—The Hillsboro Recorder says that most of the subscribers in Orange whose stock was advertised have since paid up, and that the loss on the very large subscription in that county will be very small.

The sales of stock in the Central Rail Road for default of payment by subscribers, took place at Raleigh and at Goldsborough last week. At Raleigh the highest sale was at $35 per share. At Goldsborough, the Newbern stock, $24,000, was sold, (under protest by the subscribers that the Company had violated the agreement as to the Eastern terminus,) at $34 to $36 75 per share.

AGRICULTURAL.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society is called at Raleigh on Tuesday the 21st inst., for the transaction of important business. Messrs. Wm. T. Smith and John Elliot are members for this county.

A meeting of the Society is also called on March 15th. See advertisement.

LARGE REWARD.—Fisher, Agnew & Co., of Columbia, S. C. offer a reward of $5,000 for Jas. Phillips, who absconded from Winnsborough on the 24th ult., with $20,000 of their money in his hands, supposed to be in bills of the Planter's Bank of Fairfield. Phillips is said to be about 30 years of age, five feet ten inches in height, well proportioned, dark hair and rather inclined to baldness, has a red face and a flesh mark on one side of his neck, approaching a claret color.

NEW YORK COMMERCE.—The Foreign imports at New York for January 1854 show an increase of $6,166,829 over January 1853; and of $8,595,702 over the same month in 1852. They amount to $19,607,799.

The Exports have also largely increased, and amount exclusive of specie, to $5,844,795; against 3,298,928 in 1853, and $2,804,233 in 1852.

The cash receipts for duties are $4,379,285 against $3,311,137, last year; and $2,600,562, in 1852. The Journal of Commerce says "Already the receipts at the Subtreasury are exciting the apprehensions of the Banks, but we suspect the Government will soon find some way to deplete it." We do not doubt it.

The people of Charleston are at last fully awake to the folly of their refusal to unite with Wilmington in building a rail road between those two places. They furnish a far better specimen of Rip Van Winkleism than ever North Carolina did. The loss of the great mail, the miscarriage of the letters and papers for Charleston, and the diversion of all the through travel to another and shorter route, are events which they did not dream of during their long slumber, and which astound them now that they are awake to the extent of their loss.

A communication in the Charleston Courier says that Charleston was "content with the supposition that North Carolina was quite too poor to build such a road" as the Manchester road!!—This is about as complimentary to the sagacity of Charleston as to the pecuniary ability of North Carolina. But the pleasantest portion of the very verdant article in the Courier is that in which it is contended that Wilmington has no right to take any trade from South Carolina! "We have a right (says this sapient writer) to a clear track for the produce of our own State, and must protest against her interference with it"! Now this is the richest specimen of the State Rights doctrine that we remember to have seen. But it is a bad rule that won't work both ways; and if Wilmington must not take any trade from South Carolina, what shall be said of Cheraw, and Camden, and Columbia, and even Charleston itself, which receive so much of *their* trade from North Carolina?

MORE COTTON BURNT.—The Steamer Alabama, from Columbus, Geo., for Apalachicola, was burnt on the night of the 4th inst. with 1300 bales of cotton.

COLD WEATHER.—The Thermometer was 26 degrees below zero at Concord, N. H., on Tuesday last.

The Louisiana Sugar crop in 1853 amounted to 321,954,000 lbs; and this year, it is supposed, it will be 400,000,000. $126,929,000 are invested in sugar culture in that State.

CONGRESS.

The following are the yeas and nays on Mr. Chase's motion to strike out from the Nebraska bill the words declaring the Missouri Compromise superseded by that of 1850:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Cass, Chase, Everett, Fish, Foot, Hamlin, Seward, Smith, Stuart, Sumner, Wade, Walker.—13.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Bell, Benjamin, Bright, Brodhead, Butler, Clay, Dawson, Dixon, Dodge, (Iowa,) Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Houston, Hunter, Jones, (Tenn.) Mallory, Mason, Norris, Pettit, Sebastian, Shields, Slidell, Thompson, (Ky.) Toucey, Williams—31.

Mr. DOUGLAS moved to strike out the words "which was superseded by," and insert "which is inconsistent with."

Mr. CASS said he would vote for this amendment. He could not vote for the words declaring the supersedure. It required an act of Congress to effect a supersedure of a law. It was clearly proper to say inconsistent with.

Mr. BADGER contended the two phrases were equal, and expressed the same thing.

Mr. CASS replied—and Mr. Badger rejoined.

Mr. CASS. I would much rather say at once that the Missouri Compromise is unconstitutional, and therefore repealed. I believe it to be unconstitutional, and would prefer saying so directly in so many words.

After a long debate the subject was postponed till Tuesday.

On Tuesday, Mr. Douglas moved to amend the bill by striking out the words, "which was superseded by the principles of the legislation of 1850, commonly called the compromise measures, and is hereby declared inoperative," and to insert, "which, being inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States or Territories as recognized by the legislation of 1850, commonly called the compromise measures, is hereby declared inoperative and void; it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

A very long debate occurred on a land bill, (see Mr. Badger's remarks.)

On Wednesday, several land bills were passed.

The Senate was excessively crowded to hear Mr. Everett of Mass. on the Nebraska bill. He opposed the bill, and advocated a faithful observance of the Missouri Compromise, as well as of the Compromise of 1850. With respect to the institution of slavery, he said in conclusion, he had nothing to say. He shared in the sentiment of the people of his State as to its being an evil; but he would now, as he has always done, speak no language but that of conciliation and harmony. In proper time the Providence of God would provide for its removal.

On Thursday and Friday, Mr. Smith of Conn. spoke at great length against the Nebraska bill.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the whole time was devoted (as several previous days had been) to a bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations of the last session. After making various amendments to the bill, it was *rejected*, 93 to 57. Mr. Clingman moved to reconsider this vote, and moved to lay this motion on the table, the effect of which was to prevent the bill from being brought forward again at this session except by the committee of ways and means. The vote was 88 to 88. The Speaker voted for the motion, and the House applauded. The proposed appropriations amounted to over three millions of dollars. One item was $530,000 for purchasing the buildings now used for the Assay office in New York. They are rented for 15 years at $53,000 a year—$795,000 in all, with the privilege of purchasing now at $530,000.

On Friday, a debate arose on another motion to reconsider the bill.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Pacific brings London and Liverpool dates to the 25th ultimo.

Cotton had declined an eighth. Flour had advanced 6d. a 1s. Wheat advanced 3d. to 6d. Corn held 1s. a 2s. higher.

The ship Antarctic had arrived at Liverpool with a portion of the passengers of the San Francisco.

The splendid new iron emigrant ship Tayleur, from Liverpool 19th for Melbourne, struck and sunk on Dublin bar, causing the loss of 349 lives.

The Paris correspondent of the London 'Times' writes that the Emperor of Russia's reply, though not couched in very strong language and demanding explanations, is of such a character as leaves little hope of any change in the Emperor's mind.

It is stated that the popular excitement at St. Petersburg is indescribable, and that the French Government anticipate that an explosion of such a kind may take place as shall force the Emperor to make a formal declaration of war before his plans are arranged.

It is believed that ten or fifteen thousand Russians have crossed the Danube.

There is no abatement of hostilities in the East, or of preparations for attack, but no further battles are reported either on the Danube or in Asia.

It is authoritatively stated in the Times that the Czar has not proceeded to extreme measures on account of learning of the entry of the Allies into the Black sea. He replies by asking whether the fleets are to observe strict neutrality, or to take an active part with Turkey.

The English people, seeing the imminence of war, appear to have made up their minds to the necessity and quietly accept it.

Plank Road.—We learn that steps have been taken to build a Plank Road from Haywood, in Chatham County, via Lockville, to Pittsborough. The whole of the stock has been subscribed, the company has been organized, the officers elected, and the survey is in progress. The contracts for grading are to be let out on the 4th day of March next. The distance is 10½ miles.

Efforts are being made to extend this road in the direction of Hillsboro', subscriptions being taken up for that purpose.

We learn further that there is a probability that the Plank Road from Haywood to Chapel Hill will also be built. This road will be within 18 miles of Raleigh at its nearest point; and we are assured that if the citizens of Raleigh would bear their share, a road from this city to the nearest point on the Chapel Hill road would be built, thus, by the Deep River improvement, putting us in direct communication with the Chatham coal fields.—*Raleigh Star.*

The Atlantic mentions sales of Merchant's Bank stock in Newbern at $127.

MARRIED,

In Raleigh, on the 8th inst., by Rev. Dr. Mason, Col. JAMES C. S. McDOWELL, of Burke county, to Miss JULIA MANLY, daughter of Ex-Gov. Chas. Manly.

DIED,

In Robeson county, on the 4th inst., Mrs. ISABELLA CURRIE, wife of Mr. John B. Currie, in the 84th year of her age. She was an exemplary member of the Presbyterian Church for more than 60 years, and has died much respected and beloved.

In Chatham county, on the 2d inst., Mr. SUGAR JONES, in the 70th year of his age. He was taken with a disease in his breast, and died on the third day of his illness.

In Lauderdale county, Mississippi, on Saturday the 7th ult., aged 70 years, MORDICAI MEADOR, a native of Anson county, N. C., but for the last several years a resident of Mississippi. He was a kind, generous, honorable man, and for the last twenty-five years an acceptable member of the Baptist Church.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Feb. 13.

BACON—	9	a 10	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	25	a	Cuba,	26	a 27
CANDLES-F. F.	16	a 17	New Orleans,	37½	a 40
Adamantine	30	a 35	NAILS—	5½	a 6
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed,	80	a
COFFEE—Rio,	12	a 14	Tanners',	60	a 70
Laguira,		a 14	SALT—		
St. Domingo,	00	a 00	Liv'p, (sack,)	2 00	a
COTTON—			Alum, (bu.)		a
Strictly prime,	9¼	a 9¾	SEED—		
Prime,	9	a 9¼	Flaxseed,	1 00	a
Fair,	8	a 8¾	Clover, per lb.	12½	a 15
COTTON BAGGING—			SHOT—		
Gunny,	13	a 15	Com., pr. bag,	2 00	a
Dundee,	12	a 14	Buck,	2 25	a
Burlaps,	10	a 12	SPIRITS—		
COTTON YARNS—			Peach Brandy,	60	a 75
No. 5 to 10,	17	a 18	Apple "	45	a 50
DOMESTIC GOODS—			N. C. Whiskey,	43	a 45
Bro. Sheetings,	7½	a 8	Northern "		a
Osnaburgs,	9¼	a 10	N. E. Rum,	40	a
FEATHERS—	40	a 45	Jam'ca Rum,	$2	a 2 50
FLOUR—			Fr. Brandy,	$2	a 3 00
Superfine,	a	7 50	American Gin,	39	a 40
Fine,	a	7 35	Holland do,	1 50	a 2 00
Scratched,	a	7 10	SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf,	11	a 12
Corn,	1 10	a 0 00	Crushed,	10	a 11
Wheat,	$0	a 1 10	St. Croix,	9	a
Oats,	60	a	Porto Rico,	7	a 9
Peas,		a 1 00	New Orleans,	6	a 8
Rye,	1 00	a 1 10	TALLOW—	11	a 12
HIDES—Dry,	7	a 8	TOBACCO—		
Green,	3	a 4	Leaf,		none.
IRON—			Manufactured,	8	a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	5	a	WHITE LEAD-	$2¼	a 2 50
Ditto, wide,	6	a	WINDOW GLASS—		
English,	4	a	8 x 10,	2¼	a 2½
LARD—	10	a 11	10 x 12,	2¾	a
LEAD—	8¼	a 9	WOOL—		a

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—What effect the late news will have on our market is yet to be shown, for as yet there is no sale this morning. We therefore continue former figures.

Flour—On Friday last the market went up to 7 60. Sales easily made at those figures.

Corn—in demand, and sells easily at 1 10.

Oats—Receipts continue fair, and but few sales above 60.

FLOUR is again pouring in to this market. The inspections last week amounted to 1233 bbls. and 200 to 300 bbls. were sold without inspection. To-day there are 300 to 400 bbls. in town. The wagons have been passing down Hay Street since 3 o'clock in the morning, the object of such early risers being to get an early turn for inspection at the ware-house. The price paid for superfine is $7 60.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Yellow Turpentine 4 15, virgin 3 32, hard 2 35.—Spirits 62. Common Rosin 1 00 to 1 10. Tar 2 15. Corn 87.

At New York, Flour 9 to 9 75; Wheat 2 06 to 2 40; Corn 1 05 to 1 08. Turpentine 5 50. Spirits 65½ to 67. Rosin 1 82 to 1 90. White Rosin 4 00. Upland Cotton, middling 9½, middling Fair 10¾.

At Charleston, cotton market unsettled, prices ¼ in favor of buyers: sales 8 to 10.

Total receipts of cotton 1,918,788 bales, against 1,232,100 last year. Decrease 613,312.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Feb'y 8th, 10th and 11th—Strs Fanny Lutterloh and Rowan, (of Lutterloh's Line,) with goods W C Porter, J W Parker, D Evans, R A Jones, A Coats & Co, J A McColeman, H T Weatherly, of interior, and sundry merchants of this town.

MR. DEMPSTER,

Composer of

"THE MAY QUEEN," "LAMENT OF THE IRISH EMIGRANT," "THE BLIND BOY,"

And other popular Songs,

Respectfully announces that he will give his

Original Ballad Entertainment

AT FAYETTEVILL HALL,

IN the town of Fayetteville, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 15th, which will include his favorite songs, as follows: "The Rainy Day," "Some things love me," "John Anderson, my Jo," "Lone Auld Wife," "Come over the mountains to me, love," "The Barring o' the Door," "Lament of the Irish Emigrant," "Morning, noon and night," "The Blind Boy," "I'm alone, all alone," "Tak yer auld Cloak aboot ye," and his celebrated cantata, "The May Queen," in three parts. The whole accompanied on the Piano Forte.

TICKETS—50 Cents. Books, 12½ cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.

Feb'y 11, 1854. 1t

Normal College.

His Excellency D. S. REID, ex-officio President of the Board of Trustees.

Rev. B. CRAVEN, A. M., President of the Faculty, and Professor of Languages.

W. MAC ROBBINS, A. B., Professor of Mathematics.

———, Professor of Natural Science.

Rev. A. S. ANDREWS, Professor of English Literature.

LEMUEL JOHNSON, A. B., Tutor.

THE Spring Session will commence on the first of March. Applicants for admission into the regular classes, and candidates for State Certificates, should be present on the first day of the Session. Entire expense for Tuition, Board, Washing, &c., from $40 to $50 per session. For particulars, address the President of the Faculty, Normal College, N. C.

C. H. WILEY, ex-officio Sec'y of the Board of Trustees.

Feb'y 8, 1854. 70*2t

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A FRESH SUPPLY just received and for sale by

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Feb'y 13, 1854. 70-2w

Argus copy.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into a copartnership under the style and title of JESSUP & CO., for the distillation of Turpentine, and the Grocery business in Campbellton. Our Still will be on Water Street, a few yards north of Clarendon Bridge. We shall keep a general assortment of Groceries in the brick store on Main Street.

J. McD. JESSUP.
C. P. JONES.
WM. S. BARBEE.

Feb. 13, 1854. 70-3m

N. C. STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A called meeting of the State Agricultural Society of North Carolina will be held in Raleigh on Wednesday the 15th of March next, at which time it is hoped that the members generally will be present.

By order of the President

J. F. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

☞Papers throughout the State will please copy.

Turpentine Axes.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Feb'y 13, 1854. 70tf

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT hereafter, in the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, the Trial Docket will be taken up on Tuesday, and the State Docket on Thursday of each and every Term.

JOHN McLAURIN, Clerk.

Feb'y 6, 1854. 68-sw2t*3t

FOUND!

ON the Warsaw Road, between Fayetteville and Blocker's, a pocket book containing money.

The owner can obtain the same by coming forward, proving property and paying charges.

Apply to John Cade or David Cade near Fayetteville.

Feb'y 11, 1854. 70-6t*pd

Lands and Saw Mill

For Sale.

THE health of the subscriber being such as to render a change of business necessary, offers for sale the

PLANTATION

At RIVER SIDE, on Lower Little River, formerly owned by Col. A. Murchison, and containing some 250 ACRES, including ALL THE IMPROVEMENTS and ONE SAW in good repair, together with the

Saw Mill Timber

On several hundred acres of Land lying on the same stream above the Mill, (Timber yet untouched,) joining the lands from which the Mill has been supplied with Timber.

The land under cultivation is susceptible of a very high state of improvement, from which, with ordinary care and industry, may be raised a sufficiency of Grain, Forage, &c. for the support of the Operatives of both Mill and Farm.

A. McKEITHEN.

River Side, Cumberland county, Feb'y 11, 1854. 70*4tpd

Valuable Land for Sale.

BY virtue of a Power of Attorney to me executed by Alex'r S. Bridgers, I offer for sale seven hundred and five acres of VALUABLE LAND, situated in Robeson county, on Ashpole Swamp, adjoining the lands of John McNair and others. Said Land is well adapted to the growth of Cotton and Corn, is exceedingly well timbered, and to Turpentine or Timber makers would afford quite a fine opportunity of speculation, being within 3 and 5 miles of Lumber River.

Terms.—One-half cash, or note negotiable at Bank; the other half, notes with approved security, payable 12 and 18 months from date.

If not sold privately, I will expose this Land to public sale in Lumberton, on the 27th of March, being Monday of Robeson Superior Court.

JOHN A. RICHARDSON,
Attorney for A. S. Bridgers

Feb'y 11, 1854. 70tf

THE undersigned having, at January Term, 1854, of Anson Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of James M. Waddill, dec'd, hereby gives general notice to all persons having claims against said Estate to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. And all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

J. R. HARGRAVE, Ex'r.

Feb'y 4, 1854. 70*4t

NOTICE.

ON the first day of March next, at the late residence of James J. McKay, dec'd, I shall hire out, until the first Monday in February, A. D. 1855, all the SLAVES belonging to the estate of the said deceased, and RENT THE LANDS of said deceased until the 1st day of January, A. D. 1855. Bonds with good security will be required of those hiring or renting, to be approved by the subscriber.

JAMES ROBESON, Administrator (with the will annexed) of Jas. J. McKay, dec'd.

Elizabethtown, Feb'y 10, 1854. 70tt

JOHN I. SMITH,

WHOLESALE

UMBRELLA

AND

PARASOL

Manufacturer,

234 and 235

BROADWAY, New York,

(NEXT DOOR TO THE BROADWAY BANK,)

Is now prepared to offer the MERCHANTS visiting the city to buy their Spring goods, the

LARGEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL

assortment of

Umbrellas and Parasols,

to be found in Europe or America. You are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock

Before Purchasing.

N. B. Please cut out this card and put it in your memorandum book for reference.

JOHN I. SMITH,
Manufacturer.

70-3mpd]

Removal, and New Firm.

WM. M. CARTER having associated with FAUST & WINEBRENER, they will continue the HARDWARE BUSINESS under the firm of

Faust, Winebrener & Co.,

And have REMOVED to their NEW FIVE-STORY BROWN STONE STORE, No. 45 North 3d Street, East side above Market, Philadelphia, (erected on the lot formerly occupied by the "Old City Hotel,") where we are prepared to show a very full assortment of

Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Rifles, Turpentine Axes, Hatchets,

And all other goods usually kept by Hardware establishments. We respectfully solicit a visit from our friends, and buyers generally.

Philadelphia, Feb'y 10, 1854. 70-14t

PEARCE & PEMBERTON,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

Umbrellas, and Ready-made Clothing,

HAY STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

☞Strict attention paid to orders.☜

Our Spring Stock will be complete by 10th March.

B. F. PEARCE.] (69tf) [T. H. PEMBERTON.

Just Received and for Sale,

20 BBLS. No. 3 MACKEREL,
10 kits No. 1 "
10 " " Salmon,
200 lbs. Cod Fish,
20 boxes Cheese,
5 " Adamantine Candles,
20 " Tallow "
5 " No. 1 Soap,
10 " Soda Crackers,
2 hhds. Brown Sugar,
5 bbls. Crushed and Granulated Sugar,
Buckwheat Flour in 25 lb. sacks,
Pickles, Rice, Saleratus, and Yeast Powders.

ALSO—3 dozen Turpentine Axes. By

W. H. CARVER.

Feb'y 7, 1854. 69tf

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date McNeill's Bridge, over Rockfish, will be a FREE Bridge, and the subscriber will not be liable for accidents.

HECTOR McNEILL.

Feb'y 8, 1854. 69tf

LOST OR MISLAID,

A NOTE made by Daniel Clark, for $75, for negro hire, dated Jan'y 1st, 1854. All persons are cautioned against trading for said note, as the said Daniel Clark has been notified not to pay it to any one but myself.

THOMAS RHODES.

Feb'y 8, 1854. 69-3t

A FINE JACK FOR SALE.

BLACK JOHN, who is believed to be the best Jack in this part of the State, is now offered for sale. This animal is superior, in every respect, to any other which has been patronized by this community, and as strong reference can be obtained as may be desired—sufficiently strong to satisfy the most scrupulous. He is far above medium size, and, in a desirable situation, with proper attention, will make during the Spring season the price asked for him. For further particulars, address the subscriber at Montpelier, Richmond county, N. C.

JOHN GILCHRIST.

Feb'y 4, 1854. 69-1w

Skim Nets and Net Twine, for sale

by W. H. CARVER.

Jan'y 25, 1854. 65-2m

GARDEN SEEDS.

WARRANTED Fresh and Genuine, and of the growth of 1853. Just received and for sale by J. N. SMITH, Market Square.

Jan'y 25, 1853. 65-1m

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. W. F. BASON begs leave to say that he expects to be in Fayetteville in February, when he hopes to see and hear from his friends and others.

Jan'y 26, 1853. 66tf

TROY & MARSH

HAVE ON HAND:

New Crop Molasses, Sugars, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Nails, Hardware, Cutlery, Window Glass, Putty, Blacksmith Tools, Dye Stuffs, Spices, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Cotton Cards, Saddles and Bridles, Snuff, Soaps, Dry Goods, etc., etc.,

Which they offer at wholesale and retail.

—ALSO,—

Mess Pork, Bacon, Lard, Meal (Fresh,) Dried Fruits, Cabbage, FRESH up country Butter.

☞ We are Agents for the sale of Stoddard's Celebrated Piano Forte, warranted at N. Y. prices.

☞ Manufactured Tobacco at Factory prices.

Jan'y 28, 1854. 66tf

Stoves! Stoves!! Stoves!!!

WE, the undersigned, would respectfully call the attention of SOUTHERN MERCHANTS to our extensive stock of

Stoves, Cauldrons, Forges, &c. &c.

Our assortment of Cook and Parlor Stoves consists of some of the best in the market. We have a large Stove for wood, capable of cooking for from three to four hundred persons. Our Stoves are made HEAVY, and consequently are durable, and are warranted to give satisfaction. Our stock consists of the following Cook and Parlor Stoves, for wood, viz: Buck, Modern Troy, Globe, &c., for Parlor; Providence Air-Tight, Union Air-Tight, Ida Air-Tight, Nine Plate, &c. &c.

☞ Dealers would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

NEMAN & WARWICK,

N. E. corner of 2d and Race Sts., Philadelphia.

Jan'y 10, 1854 66-10pd

NEW BOOKS.

THE Flush Times of Alabama and Mississippi, by Baldwin; Western Characters, by McConnel; Hetherington's History of the Church of Scotland; The Flower of the Family, a book for Girls; Karl Krinker, by the author of The Wife, Wife World; A Week's Delight, or Games and Stories; The Priest and the Huguenot, or Persecution in the Age of Louis XV, by L. Bungener; The Preacher and the King, by the same author; Little Ferns for Fanny's Little Friends; Jacobus' Notes on the Gospels; Swords's Pocket Almanac for 1854, &c.

Also, further supplies of Fern Leaves; Mr. Rutherford's Children; Headley's Second War with England; Napoleon and his Marshals; Foster's Book Keeping; Pictorial Histories of the United States, England, &c; Scott's Bards; Emerson's, Davies', and Pike's Arithmetics; Draper's Chemistry; Webster's Speller and Definer; Elementary Spelling Books, &c. Just received.

Jan'y 28. E. J. HALE & SON.

Gazetteer of the United States.

A NEW and complete Gazetteer of the United States, giving a full and comprehensive review of the present condition, industry and resources of the American Confederacy; the results of the Census of 1850, &c.; by Thomas Baldwin and J. Thomas, M. D. The whole in one volume, with a large colored Map of the United States, Canada, and the Island of Cuba. Just received.

Jan'y 28. E. J. HALE & SON.

Wagon and Team for sale.

ONE large Road Wagon and 4 Horses, 2 Buggies, and 1 Carryall. For sale cheap by JAS. G. COOK.

Nov. 14, 1853. 44tf

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

LARGE No. 3, Mackerel.
" " Herring.
Fresh Lime.
" Plaster Paris.
" Cement and Plastering Hair.

J. W. POWERS & CO.

July 22, 1853. 15-tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed to SHAW'S NEW BUILDING, Gillespie Street, where he intends carrying on the **TAILORING** BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

B. MONAGHAN.

March 28, 1853. 81-tf

SECOND

Fall and Winter Stock for 1853.

STARR & WILLIAMS are now receiving their SECOND Stock for this season, of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods; Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots; Silk, Satin and Straw Bonnets; Umbrellas, and Ready-made Clothing;—with a large assortment of Hosiery, Gloves, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs.

The above Stock embraces a variety of Seasonable Goods not enumerated, comprising one of the largest assortments we have ever offered; and having recently been purchased by the Package, at a reduction from the prices of the first of the season, they will be offered to Wholesale Buyers on our usual terms.

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.

Oct. 2, 1853. 32tf

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

THE undersigned having lately arrived from the North, wishes to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has just opened a Shop on Mumford street, in the upper part of Messrs. Pier & Branin's Carriage Repository, and is now prepared to receive all orders for all kinds of House, Sign and Ornamental Painting; Graining, Paper Hanging, &c.

Persons wishing such work done will do well to call and see my specimens of workmanship.

Window Shades furnished to order; also Sashes, Blinds and Doors, at the lowest market price.

All work executed with neatness and despatch. Only give me a call; I am bound to please.

HORACE W. BLACK.

Jan'y 12, 1854. 61tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS, six miles North of Fayetteville and about one mile from the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road, consisting of about **1260 acres of Land,** suited to the making of Turpentine or Timber. There are on the premises a good saw and grist mill, all in good repair and now in operation; also a dwelling, and all the necessary out-houses, in good repair.

Also, another tract of two hundred and fifty acres, on the head waters of Carver's Creek, known as the Terry Place, on which there is a small farm, a dwelling house and other houses.

On the first named tract there are cut about twenty-five thousand Turpentine boxes, from two to four years old.

All the above lands will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Persons wishing to purchase will please call on the subscriber, who will take pleasure in showing the above lands.

WM. R. BOLTON.

Oct. 27, 1853. 40tf

2,000 *Bbls. Turpentine Wanted,*

FOR which the highest cash prices will be paid.

McLEAN & JONES,

Summerville, N. C., May 18, 1853. 95tf

THE Subscriber will receive proposals for 100,000 lbs. of Cotton Batting or Wadding. Also, for 3,000,000 (three millions) of Reeds from 3 to 3½ feet long, and also, 10,000 (ten thousand) pounds of good clean Corn Shucks, in stated quantities. For further particulars inquire of R. W. HENRY.

J. HENRY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 14, 1853. 44-tf

2d Purchase for the Fall of 1853.

THE undersigned would notify their customers and all others buying in this market, that they are now receiving their second Stock of FALL GOODS for 1853, selected by one of the firm personally, consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

ALSO—A large addition to their stock of Ready-Made Clothing.

All of which they offer to the trade upon their usual accommodating terms.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to give our stock an examination before making their selections.

HALL & SACKETT.

October 3, 1853. 32tf

60 boxes whole, half and quarter Boxes RAISINS, just received by

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Dec. 5, 1853. 50tf

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is now organised and prepared to receive applications for Insurance, on as favorable terms as other Companies.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY LILLY.	AVON E. HALL.
H. L. MYROVER.	J. G. SHEPHERD.
THOS. S. LUTTERLOH.	WM. WARDEN.
JOHN H. COOK.	S. T. HAWLEY.
D. A. RAY.	JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
A. A. McKETHAN.	C. BENBOW.
GEO. McNEILL.	WM. McLAURIN.
NATHAN A. STEDMAN.	WM. McINTYRE.
JAMES KYLE.	

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.

GEO. McNEILL,)
JOHN H. COOK,) Executive Committee.
JAS. KYLE,)

The plan of MUTUAL INSURANCE must commend itself to our community, for it can be demonstrated that we have saved within the last six years upwards of $50,000 by insurance in the North Carolina Mutual Company; that is, we should have paid to have kept the same insurance in the foreign joint stock companies that sum more than we have actually paid; and yet the North Carolina Mutual Company has received between $5000 and $6000 more from our community than it has paid out for losses here,—showing that we are favorably situated, as compared with other places in the State, for Insurance.

Our Company has gone into operation favorably, having the day we organised applications to the amount of $116,000, and the Company is now placed upon a firm footing.

Any Director, authorised Agent, or Secretary, may receive Applications, but they will not be binding until approved by the Executive Committee or the Board.

☞ GEO. W. LAWRENCE is appointed General Agent of the Company. We invite applications.

GEO. McNEILL, Pres't.

C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.

Feb'y 7, 1853. 66tf

LOOK AT THIS!

THE subscriber is prepared and qualified to despatch all orders for Paper Hanging, having on hand a fine assortment; among which may be found the Oak and Marble patterns. He also carries on the Mattress making and Painting, of all descriptions. Call on him at No. 7 Green street.

R. W. HENRY.

Jan'y 16, 1854 62tf

GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of Landreth's celebrated GARDEN SEEDS, warranted fresh and genuine, of the growth of 1853.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

Jan'y 16, 1854 62-6w

Livery Stables.

The undersigned continue to carry on the LIVERY BUSINESS at this place. They have lately largely increased their Stock and can now offer to the public as good Horses, Carriages and Drivers as can be found in the Southern country.

Thankful for the large patronage heretofore extended to us, we solicit a continuation of the public favor. We promise a satisfactory trip to all who may wish to travel.

☞ Stables at the West end of Mumford street, where one of the Proprietors may always be found, or at the Store first door East of Mr. Lutterloh.

J. W. POWERS & CO.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1853. 71Y

50,000 lbs. of Rags Wanted.

I WILL pay 3½ cts. per pound cash for all clean cotton and linen RAGS, delivered to J. D. Williams, in Fayetteville. I am nearly ready to put in operation at Paper Mill in this neighborhood, and am desirous of getting my rags in this market. My object is to pay as much for rags as I can afford, and hope that I may not be forced to distant markets for my supplies. I have arranged with Mr. Williams to receive and pay for all rags delivered to him.

DAVID MURPHY.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 24, 1852. 68-tf

THE LAST NOTICE.

THE firm of Cook & Taylor was dissolved the first of last May. There has been but little heed paid by their friends to the call for settlement of their notes and accounts. We now distinctly say that all notes and accounts remaining unpaid will be put in a train of collection during the month of January.

JAMES G. COOK.
WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Dec. 24. 57-tf

ANDREWS'S

Tin Ware and Store Depot.

ALWAYS on hand, Cooking, Box, and Parlour STOVES.

—ALSO—

A varied assortment of Tin Ware, at wholesale and retail. By C. W. ANDREWS,

Market Square.

June 6, 1853. 200tf

SHOOKS WANTED.

THE Subscribers want to purchase any quantity of the above named article; those having the same for sale will do well to call on us at the Store No. 7, Green Street, North of the Market, after the first of January.

R. W. HENRY.
J. HENRY.

Dec. 14, 1853. 53-tf

Gill's Ne Plus Ultra BURNISH.

THE Subscriber, a practical Boot-maker of some experience, has for some time been sensible that there is a *desideratum* to be yet supplied to the public in the way of a suitable burnish for boots and shoes. Most of the articles now used either injure the leather or fail to impart that lustre so necessary to give to man's "*understanding*" a proper finish. He has therefore, during the last twelve months, been devoting himself to the task of preparing an article free from these objections, and has at length after much investigation and experiment completely succeeded. The result is "*Gill's ne plus ultra Burnish.*" He only wishes that it may be tested in order to establish its superiority over all others. Call on him at Mr. Nathan Sikes' boot and shoe establishment, on Person street, and be supplied with an excellent article at a cheap rate.

THOMAS GILL.

Nov. 9, 1853. 47tf

NEW BAKERY.

THE Subscriber has established a Bakery on Bow Street, on the Lot two doors East of Duncan McNeill's Cabinet Shop. He is prepared to furnish Families, Boats, and the public generally, with Bread, Biscuit, and Cakes of various kinds, of the best quality, as he has procured the services of one of the best Bakers in the State. Prices reasonable. Give me a call.

CHA'S BANKS.

Fayetteville, Dec. 28, 1852. 55-tf

TOBACCO.

WE have on hand several lots of Tobacco, which we will sell at lower prices according to quality, than can be had of any other house in Town.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Dec. 29, 1853. 57-tf

Office of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

Stock for Sale.

THE Stock of the following persons in the C. F. & D. R. N. Company will be sold on Wednesday the 15th of Feb'y 1854, at the Court House in Pittsborough —said subscribers having failed to pay their subscription to the original Capital Stock of said Company under the original Charter:

SUBSCRIBERS' NAMES.	NO. SHARES.	SUBSCRIBERS' NAMES.	NO. SHARES.
J. H. Rothwell	1	Nicholas Marks	1
A. B. Rothwell	1	Thos. B. Long	2
W. O. Jeffreys	1	B. J. Hackney	2
John A. Cox	1	O. D. Petty	1
P. Geard	1	James Pullin	10
Andrew Vestal	1	G. W. Hight	1
C. C. Tully	1	James Brown	1
O. Andrews	1	John W. Lane	1
James Hutton	2	George Wilcox	7
A. N. Beth	1	John W. Hooker	5
William Watson	5	G. M. Brazier	5
William Smith	1	M. C. Gardner	5
James McIntyre	1	John A. McDonald	2
E. B. Drake	1	J. M. Walker	1
W. F. Collins	5	W. H. Hughes	1
E. Fooshee	1	Charles Bright	5
O. W. Lindley	1		

By order of the Board.

HENRY A. LONDON, Sec'y.

Pittsborough, Dec. 14, 1853. 55ts

Fayetteville Hotel.

JOHN HARMAN

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed from the Hotel at the foot of Haymount to the larger and more commodious Hotel in the centre of the Town, recently occupied by Mrs. Brown, and well known as the Fayetteville Hotel, where he will be happy to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. No exertions of himself and family will be spared to render those comfortable who may favor him with their company.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 3, 1853. 200tf

FOR SALE.

250 BOXES Manufactured Tobacco. We have in store a large stock of Tobacco, and expect to receive constantly from J. W. Reid and Thomas's and other factories, an assortment of qualities to enable us to furnish purchasers any quality at lowest factory prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Sept. 1853. 30tf

Who would have thought it?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.

JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

CEDAR FALLS Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, for sale at Factory prices, by TROY & MARSH.

May 30, 1853. 98tf

TOBACCO.

THE subscriber continues to receive and sell, on manufacturers' account, all grades of manufactured Tobacco. J. UTLEY.

May 31, 1852 95tf

The American Seed Garden,

WETHERSFIELD, Conn.

JOHNSON, ROBBINS & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

OFFER for sale, through the subscribers, their Agents for North Carolina, a full, complete and fresh assortment of GARDEN, FIELD, and FLOWER SEEDS, *warranted* the growth of 1853, and put up expressly for this market. The reputation of the seeds grown at Wethersfield has extended far and near, and stands at present unrivalled in quality and adaptedness to southern soils and climates. The proprietors are old and experienced gardeners, and continue as they have for a long series of years done, to pay their undivided and individual care to the cultivation, gathering, cleaning and packing of the seeds they offer for sale.

The assortment consists in part of the following:—

Artichoke, Asparagus.
Beans—Dwarf and Pole, every variety.
Beets, Broccoli, Cabbage, " "
Cauliflower—Early London and Large late Asiatic.
Colewart or Collards, Corn Salad, Cress.
Cucumber, Egg Plant, every variety.
Carrot and Celery, every variety.
Indian Corn—Early Sweet, Large Sweet or Sugar, Early White Flint, Early Tuscarora.
Kale—Green, Curled, Scotch.
Lettuce, Melons, Mustard, Onion, every variety.
Okra—Green and White.
Parsley—Plain or Common, Double or Curled.
Parsnip.
Peas, every variety.
Pepper, Pumpkin, Radish, Rhubarb, Spinach, every variety.
Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.
Squash, Tomatoe, Turnips, every variety.
Sweet Herbs—Sage, Savory, Thyme, Lavender, Lemon Balm, &c. &c.

All orders addressed to Beverly Rose, Esq., our Wholesale Agent in Fayetteville, and S. M. West, Esq., Wilmington, will meet with prompt attention.

WEBB & BRO.

Dec. 5, 1853. 50-tf

NOTICE—$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Thursday the 3d November inst., two negroes, CHARLES and TONEY, with FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS stolen from their master. Charles is about 5 feet 7 inches high, complexion very black, big white eyes; he is about 35 years of age, one of his arms has been burnt with a scar which will show very plain. Toney is about 5 feet 6 inches high, very dark complexion, small hog eyes, large nose, very bent in the arm joints. Toney is about 32 years old, and was bought in Moore county, N. C. I will pay the above reward for their lodgment in any jail so that I get them.

JOHN McDOUGALD.

Selkirk, S. C., Nov. 4. 44-tf

ROCKFISH SHEETINGS,

BY the bale or half bale, for sale by C. T. HAIGH & SON.

July 13, 1852. 8tf

North Carolina Cassimeres.

MR. JAMES G. COOK has on hand a full stock of Rock Island Cassimeres, manufactured by Carson, Young & Grier, at their Mill in Mecklenburg County, N. C., where consumers and merchants can be supplied. The manufacturers recommend their fabrics as being equal in durability, and as permanent in color, as any goods of similar character manufactured or sold in the U. S. They invite the most full and thorough tests of them, and only ask to be patronized in proportion to their merits.

Sept. 9. 27tf

Nick Williams's Rye Whiskey at wholesale or retail.

McDONALD & McMASTER.

Dec. 10, 1853. 52

Methodist Hymns and Disciplines.

A further supply just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Fresh Garden Seed.

SAML J. HINSDALE

HAS just received his supply of FRESH and GENUINE GARDEN SEED—growth of 1853:

ASPARAGUS.
BEANS—Early China,
Early Valentine,
Early Mohawk,
Large Lima.
BEETS—Early Blood Turnip,
White Sugar,
Early Flat Bassano,
Long Blood Red,
CORN—Sugar or Sweet,
CABBAGE—Early York,
Early Sugar Loaf,
Early flat Battersea,
Large French Ox-heart,
Large York,
Large English Drumhead,
Fine Drumhead Savoy,
CAULIFLOWER—Early London,
CARROT—Long Orange,
Early Horn,
CELERY—White Solid,
CUCUMBER—Early Russian,
Early Cluster,
London Long Green,
EGG PLANT—Large Purple,
LETTUCE—Royal Cabbage,
Large Green Ice Head,
Ice Coss,
MELON—Pine apple,
Nutmeg,
Water,
ONION—Wethersfield Large Red,
Yellow Silver Skin,
PARSLEY—Double Curled,
PARSNIP—Long Smooth,
PEPPER—Large Bull Nose,
Sweet Mountain,
PUMPKIN—Connecticut Field,
RADISH—Early Long Scarlet,
Early Scarlet Turnip,
White Turnip,
Black Fall Spanish,
SQUASH—Early Yellow Bush,
TOMATO—Large Red,
Pear Shaped,
TURNIP—Early Spring,
Purple-top Ruta Baga,
Large English Norfolk,

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Dec'r 28, 1853. 57-2m

Carthage Hotel.

HAVING recently purchased the above Establishment from Malcom Kelly, Esq., I am now prepared to entertain in a comfortable manner those who may give me a call. Having ample Stables, good Ostlers, and a disposition to accommodate, I trust I shall be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor me with their patronage.

H. C. McLEAN.

Carthage, Dec. 5, 1853. 51tf

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he is still at his old stand carrying on the above business in all its branches. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all and give general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen,—having a more *experienced* and *practical South*, he flatters himself that his work will compete with any made in the State for style, elegance and durability; and should any of it fail in twelve months (with fair usage) either in workmanship or material, he will repair it free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work as he is determined to sell low for cash or on short time.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and lowest possible prices.

Fayetteville, Jan. 26, 1853. 63tf

Fire-Proof Roofing.

FRANCIS SHENTON,

Slate and Metal Roofer.

THANKFUL for past favors, I beg to inform my friends and the public, that I am now prepared to contract for and execute, in the best manner and on reasonable terms, ALL KINDS OF FIRE-PROOF ROOFING. Gutters, Leader Pipes and Heads, of any style or pattern, made to order and warranted for any specified time.

Slate Chimney Pipes made to suit any style of building or situation, without danger of lightning.

PUMPS.

Force, Lifting and Suction Pumps, adapted to any situation; Hydraulic Rams, and all kinds of Hydraulic Machines for supplying water for any purpose, put up and warranted.

Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe, of various sizes, for sale.

Fayetteville, Nov. 15, 1853. 44-1Y

NOTICE.

THOSE who are indebted to me by Note or Account will please settle the same. And all debts due me prior to the 1st of Jan'y 1853, MUST be settled, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.

May 30, 1853. 98tf

LAND BROKER.

I HAVE so many inquiries about Turpentine Lands, that I have concluded to offer my services to buy and sell.

Those having Lands for sale will furnish me plots and quantity, together with a fair description and price.—My commissions shall be moderate.

JAS. G. COOK.

Nov. 21, 1853. 46tf

THE undersigned, having purchased Mr. Thos. S. Lutterloh's Distillery and Cooper-shops, have entered into Copartnership under the name of McLaurin & Strange, for the purpose of carrying on the Distillery of Turpentine, and the manufacture of Spirit Barrels.

D. McLAURIN.
WM. McLAURIN.
JAS. W. STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

FALL, 1853.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a very large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, among which are

1,500 pieces new style Calico; 750 M. DeLane; 175 French and English Merinos; 250 Alpaca; Plaid Brocade and other Silks; Merino and Crape Plaid and plain Shawls, assorted; Hats, Caps and Bonnets; Silk and Cotton H'dk'fs; Bobinet, Lace and Edgings; Boots and Shoes; Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10. With many other goods; all of which have been purchased for CASH, by the Package, and will be offered wholesale or retail as low as possible. Those wishing to purchase goods will please call and examine.

Sept. 16, 1853. 29tf

HAIR DRESSING AND SHAVING SALOON.

J. G. SMITH respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville, and the surrounding country, that he has moved his Barbering establishment to the Hotel Building. His room may be now found opposite the new Fayetteville Bank, where he is prepared to Shave and Trim on accommodating terms. He very respectfully returns thanks to his old customers and the public generally for their liberal patronage, and hopes that his custom will be GREATLY INCREASED, as he has been to a considerable expense in fitting up his Shop for the comfort of his customers. He would invite the attention of the citizens to his READING ROOM, in rear of his Shaving Establishment, where they will find all the leading Political papers of the day.

All kinds of Perfumeries and Hair Oils, Shaving Soap, Hair and Shaving Brushes, and a variety of other articles in his line, for sale.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 20, 1853. 38-6m

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL,

RICHMOND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS large and flourishing Institution is now permanently established, under a full corps of well qualified Instructers, and with every thing requisite for a first class Seminary, being well supplied with Maps, Geographical and Astronomical; Globes, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.

The Semi-Annual Sessions of five months commence on the second Monday of January and July respectively.

Circulars, containing full particulars, will be furnished by applying to Rev. J. Jones Smyth, A. M., Principal, Laurel Hill P. O., Richmond county, N. C., or to D. C. McINTYRE, Secretary.

October 14, 1853. 36Y

The Mill that took the Premium!

THE undersigned has the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of Robeson and the adjoining counties, that he has purchased the entire interest of Mess. Gregory & Rogers in the Steam Saw and Grist Mill at this place and is now prepared to fill all orders for Lumber that may be sent in. Having a superior quality of Timber to saw, he is confident his Lumber cannot be surpassed.

Terms for Flooring and Weather-boarding, $12
Inch Boards, Ceiling and Scantling, 10
Roughage half price, say 5

The cash will invariably be required on delivery of the Lumber, as the undersigned intends keeping no books for that purpose. The above terms will be strictly adhered to in all cases.

D. W. ROGERS.

Lumberton, Dec. 3, 1853. 50tf

COTTON BAGGING.

I HAVE a plentiful supply of Gunny and Dundee Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Bagging Twine. Send in your orders and they shall be supplied.

JAS. G. COOK.

Oct. 3, 1853. 32tf

STEDMAN & HORNE,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens and the public generally, that they have just returned from New York, and are receiving their Spring Stock of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

A variety of Hats, suitable for the season; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Slippers; a large assortment of ready-made Clothing; a great many articles in the ladies' line, and we would be pleased to have them to call and examine for themselves.

All orders sent to our care from our friends and customers will be promptly attended to.

March 30, 1853. 81tf

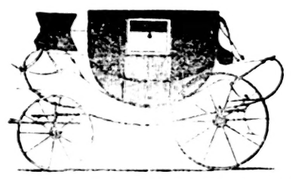
REDUCED FARE.

Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852 53-tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability.

He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 98tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27tf

BUTTER!

A NEW SUPPLY, just received.

GEO. McNEILL.

Jan'y 30. 66tf

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES, at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.

CHARLES BANKS.

March 7, 1853. 73tf

THE STEAMER "SUN."

THIS new and very light draught Steamer has commenced running, though not quite finished. She is taking freight, drawing only 13 inches water. She possesses superior advantages for low water service.—She has also a large amount of warehouse, shed and wharf room, where Naval Stores or other freight may be stored with safety.

R. M. ORRELL, Ag't.

Sept. 10, 1853. 27tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

George R. Daughtery, Administrator of Drew Daughtery *vs.* the heirs at Law of Drew Daughtery, dec'd.

Petition to sell Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Drew Daughtery, one of the Defendants in this case, is an inhabitant of another Government so that the ordinary process of Law cannot be served upon him: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for five weeks, in the Fayetteville Observer notifying the said Drew Daughtery to be and appear before the Justices of our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions at a Court to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of March next, and then and there plead, or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, John MacLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in Deccember, A. D. 1853. JOHN MAC LAURIN.

67*5t

WANTED,

ONE HUNDRED LABORERS, white or black, to work on the Alabama and Mississippi River Rail Road. Owners of Negro fellows will find it to their interest to hire to us. We will hire for one to five years. Liberal prices will be paid, and payments quarterly if desired. The country is high and very healthy.

For further particulars, inquire of Col. Thomas Waddill, Fayetteville, or address

W. WADDILL, Jr. & CO.,

Selma, Ala.

August 22, 1853. 23*6m

WANTED,

A TEACHER to take charge of a small Classical School near Elizabethtown, Bladen County, for the term of one year, to commence immediately.

References required as to good moral character and scholarship. Inquire at this Office.

Nov. 26, 1853. 48-tf

A TEACHER WANTED,

WELL qualified to teach the English, Latin, and Greek Languages,—may, by application to the subscribers, obtain a situation in the country, in a good neighborhood; for whose services liberal wages will be paid.

WM. C. SMITH, }
SAML SMITH, Jr., } Com.

Lilesville, N. C., Jan'y 12, 1854. 64 1y

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—COURT OF EQUITY.

John Hussey (Adm'r of William Harris, dec'd.) vs. Lucinda Harris, Nelson Harris, Parsons Harris, Jesse C. Harris, Thomas J. Feaney and wife Sarah, Benj'n W. Simmons (Guardian of Joseph B. Harris) and Thomas Steed and wife.

Bill in Equity to settle Estate. To Spring Term, 1854

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas Steed and wife Sally, two of the Defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made 6 weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, that they appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held at the county of Montgomery, at the Court House in the Town of Troy, on the last Monday in February next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's bill, or it will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard ex parte.

Witness, James L. Gaines, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the last Monday in August, A. D. 1853, and of the American Independence the 77th.

62*6t] JAS. L. GAINES, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

John Morison *ex* Dan'l McKenzie, Ex'r, and Sarah McKenzie, Ex'x, of Murdoch McKenzie, Wellborn Crosby and wife Jane.

Bill filed for an Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Welborn Crosby and wife Jane, two of the Defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that the said Defendants, William Crosby and wife Jane, appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in February next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's bill, or it will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard ex parte.

Witness, James L. Gaines, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the last Monday in August 1853, and of the American Independence the 78th.

64*6t] JAS. L. GAINES, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1854.

Benjamin L. Dunlap and Joseph W. Allen, Executors of Young H. Allen, *vs.* John L. Boyd and wife Ruth R., William H. Caldwell and wife Jane C., Charles W. Henderson and wife Lucy Ann, Young Watson, William Allen, Mary Jane Allen, and Richard Allen, by their guardian John G. Allen, and others.

Petition for Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants above named are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of April next, and plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in January, A. D. 1854.

68*6t] N. D. BOGGAN, C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1854.

Elizabeth Lee, *ex.* David Kendall and wife Elizabeth, John F. Lee, Richard Lee, Luke Lee, Fanny Lee, and Catharine Lee.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants above named are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of April next, and plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, James L. Gaines, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the last Monday in August 1853, and of the American Independence the 77th.

62*6t] JAS. L. GAINES, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1854.

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Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court,